The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Immense Rebel Force Accumulating at Richmond.

Probable Intentions of the Rebel Leaders.

Necessity for Filling Up Our Old Regiments.

Rear-Admirals Appointed by the President.

THE NEW STAMP CURRENCY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, July 30.

FILL UP THE OLD REGIMENTS.

At an early hour to-day, Charles Hall, William Curtis Noyes, and other gentlemen of influence, had a formal conference with the President, and in the name of the country protested against the organization of any new regiments until all the old regiments are filled. The vast advantages in early discipline, experienced officers and pride of former achievements combine with the absolute duty of economy in enforcing the policy of filling up the old regiments before a single new one is put into the field. The Administration will hardly venture to disregard what is the unanimous demand of the country on the subject.

THE REBEL FORCE AT RICHMOND.

Surgeons and others who have reached Washington, under the new rule for exchange of prisoners, are unanimous in stating that the rebel Government is gathering an enormous military force at Richmond. They are bringing reinforcements in day and night, from every accessible point of the South, and now our returned prisoners are confident they have near three hundred thousand men in and around Richmond. All talk of rebel demonstration in other directions are feints, meant to conceal their real design, which is to capture or destroy McClellan's army, and then march against the North. Everything conspires to show the necessity of filling up the old regiments of the armies before Richmond without an hour's delay. The whole power of the rebellion is gathering there for a final blow.

THE CONSPIRACY IN LOWER MARYLAND.

The conspiracy which has just been exposed and broken up in the lower counties of Maryland and upper counties of Virginia, had not less reference to smuggling recruits, information and supplies to the rebels, than to transferring deserters from the National forces away from the theatre of war. The conspiracy had dépôts at Gordonsville, Fredericksburgh, Alexandria, and on the Lower Potomac, and supplies of clothing. Union deserters were disguised in new suits, their uniforms concealed, and in this way hundreds were taken from our lines. The rebel agents at Gordonsville and Fredericksburgh have been arrested, and many of their accomplices so clearly discovered that their capture and punishment are sure.

THE POSTAGE-STAMP CURRENCY.

The Postmaster-General and the Commissioners of Internal Revenue to-day approved of the specimens of the postage-stamp currency, which will be for five, ten, twenty, twenty-five and fifty cents. The designs embrace the present five and ten-cent. postage-stamps, tastefully arranged in such a way that they cannot be separated and used for postage. They will bear on their face the following inscription:

"Postage-stamps furnished by the Assistant Treasurers, and designated depositaries of the United States; receivable for postage-stamps at any Post-office."

Upon the back will be a large figure denoting the denomination, with these words:

"Exchangeable for United States notes by any Assistant Treasurer or designated United States depositary, in sums not less than five dollars; receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars. Act approved July 17, 1862."

They will be printed on bank-note paper, of different sizes, averaging about one-fifth the size of United States notes, and furnished in sheets during the next two weeks.

REAR-ADMIRALS COMMISSIONED.

The President to-day commissioned the following-named Captains to be Rear-Admirals on the Retired list, under the recent act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the navy:

Charles Stewart,
George C. Read,
Wm. B. Shubrick,
Joseph Smith,
George W. Storer,
Francis H. Gregory,
Elie A. Lavalette,
Silas H. Stringham,
Hiram Paulding.

The following-named Captains are to be Rear-Admirals on the Active list:

L. M. Goldsborough,
David G. Farragut,
Samuel F. Dupont,
A. H. Foote.

The law provides that Rear-Admirals shall be selected by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from those Captains who have given the most faithful service to their country.

NO INTERVENTION.

The news from England infuses much cheerfulness and confidence in Washington. No intervention is feared.

A FALSE REPORT.

The reported evacuation of Richmond by the rebels is scouted here.

THE DEATH OF SAM HOUSTON DOUBTED.

A prominent citizen of Texas now here, and of well-known Union proclivities, denies the truth of the statements generally of a person calling himself Rev. C. H. Clark, of that State, who recently addressed a public meeting in Boston. Sam Houston, whose son-in-law he claims to be, has none, unless his eldest daughter, about 16 years of age, has been married within the last two months. Lieut.-Gov. Clark, whom the reverend gentleman represents as his father, has but one son, and he is a mere lad. If Houston is dead, his demise must have recently occurred. Gentlemen from Western Texas, where a fact of that importance would have certainly been known, are ignorant of the occurrence of such an event.

ARREST OF COL. BOWIE.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a squad of cavalry proceeded to the residence of Col. T. F. Bowie, near Upper Marlboro, and took him into custody. He was brought to the city yesterday afternoon, and, after being taken before the Provost-Marshal, was sent to the old Capitol, where he is still confined. The charge against him is said to be that of aiding National soldiers to desert.

FURLOUGHS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Col. Frank Howe has been here for several days, conferring with the Surgeon-General and the War Department upon a subject of furloughs to sick and wounded soldiers. He brought with him letters from the Governors of Massachusetts, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, Indiana and Minnesota, the States he represents as Military Agent in New-York, strongly urging some modification of the order which prohibits the granting of furloughs. The Secretary of War has been disposed to act promptly and humanely on this question, and it is believed an order will be made establishing a Board of Medical officers to decide upon the furloughing of such persons recommended by surgeons in charge of hospitals, and such only as may absolutely need change. Surgeon-General Hammond left Washington this morning on a tour of inspection to Fort Delaware and to the islands and hospitals in New-York and elsewhere. He is accompanied by Col. Howe.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Movement of Some Kind Expected Immediately.

The Men Ordered to be Ready for Action at a Moment's Notice.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, July 29.

The *John A. Warner*, mail-boat, arrived here at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, from Harrison's Landing.

I learn from officers who came down that a move of some kind is hourly expected with the army. Yesterday Gen. McClellan issued orders for *every man to be ready for action at a moment's notice.* It is thought that an attack from Gen. Jackson may be expected at any time, and it is not known whether he will attack Gen. Pope's or Gen. McClellan's army, and if Gen. McClellan's, it is not known in what quarter. Such are the speculations indulged in by officers and men who know the feelings and apprehensions of the army.

It is the prevailing opinion in the army, that an immediate movement is to be made; that the actions of the rebels of late have indicated it, is unmistakable, and that Gen. McClellan is ready for them is equally true, no matter from what quarter they may approach him.

But few probably know where to find Gen. Jackson, as the rebels say he takes what men he wants, and goes where he likes, and does as he chooses with them.

The *Elm City* has just come down from City Point, with about 350 Union prisoners, sick and wounded, from Richmond. They left about 400 at Richmond, who will be down in a few days, which will close the list of this class of prisoners.

Richmond papers of the 26th inst. reached here to-day, but there is no news in them of any importance. They are nearly filled with extracts from Northern papers.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Usefulness of the Contrabands—Important Information Obtained from Them—Arrest of Supposed Spies—The Enemy Concentrating Near Petersburgh, &c.

Army of the Potomac, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

Some of the most valuable information McClellan has received in regard to the position, movements and plans of the enemy, the topography of the country, and the inclination of certain inhabitants, has been obtained through contrabands. Even spies and traitors have been detected, and brought before the proper authorities, upon evidence furnished by this much-abused, but generally loyal class of people. An incident recently occurred which again proves their good faith and willingness to aid us in spite of pecuniary influence.

Sunday afternoon, two persons dressed in privates, uniforms made their appearance on the bank of James River, near the wharf in front of the Harrison House, now used as a general hospital. They came from the direction of the camp. After pacing up and down the bank for something like three hours, apparently in search of some parties, but all the time keeping a good lookout on the opposite shore, where the rebel pickets are posted, and making observations of what was transpiring in the stream among our shipping, they approached a negro who sat carelessly in the bow of his boat, and commenced asking him questions relative to the depth and width of the river, the probable strength of the rebels on the other side, and where they were the most numerous, the feasibility of effecting a good landing at a point directly across, the precise locality and length of Elizabeth River, and numerous other matters—all of which tended to give the negro rather an unfavorable impression of the questioners, and led him to suspect that all was not right. He was shrewd enough, however, to keep his own counsel, which, in the end, proved of much service. The strangers concluded their interview by arranging with the negro to have his boat ready for their use at a point indicated, at the sound of the 9 o'clock gun that evening. They said they had vainly endeavored to engage a boat of parties further down the bank, and expressed a feverish desire to reach the woods on the opposite side of the river. Gold and silver should be the recompense for his secrecy and labor. The strangers then walked off towards the camp, and the faithful negro hastened to inform his employer, Lieut. John T. Cumor, appointed by Government to act as foreman over the contrabands, of what had transpired. Lieut. Cumor proceeded at once to the headquarters of the Oneida Cavalry, situated near the river, when it was agreed that the negro should have his boat in readiness for the men at the appointed time and place, and Capt. D. P. Man, with a sufficient force, should be within proper distance to act as the emergency should require.

The place where the boat was to be moored is about two hundred yards from the hospital landing, and, on account of the few vessels above at the time, seemed to be a good starting-point, as the chances were in favor of a boat leaving it and arriving at the other side unobserved by watchmen on the gunboats and transports.

At the report of the 9 o'clock gun the boat was at the spot in waiting. Soon afterwards one of the strangers came sauntering down toward it. He made a minute survey in all directions to assure himself of the success of his contemplated enterprise, then approached the boat and asked the negro if everything was in readiness. Receiving an answer in the affirmative, he called, in a soft tone, the name of his comrade, who until then had been concealed behind a forage wagon, but who now came down and joined his friend at the boat. It was now time for Capt. Man to interfere, and all at once he and his party sprang out from an ambush and surrounded the strangers just as they were preparing to step aboard. They gave their names as Able Tileston and Alvord Vandivere, and said they belonged to a Pennsylvania regiment. Vandivere stated further that they had been inmates of the hospital for the past few weeks, and engaged the boat for the purpose of fishing. He denied having any previous interview with the negro but subsequently admitted that he had arranged with him to have the boat at his disposal on the afternoon of the following day. The negro persisted they were the same parties he had met in the afternoon, and recognized their clothes as being the same worn on the first occasion, a description of which he had furnished Capt. Man. Vandivere was provided with a knapsack filled with cakes and other delicacies, and carried under his arm a black frock coat, which he said was not his property, but did not give any satisfactory information as to whom it belonged. When arrested, he appeared anxious to be relieved of the coat, and when walking to the guard-house, threw it away. It was picked up and the pockets searched, but nothing was found of a treasonable character. Among the other things found in the knapsack was a quart bottle of whisky. The two men, also the negro employed to man the boat, were conducted to the Provost-Marshal's Headquarters, where an examination was held yesterday. A thorough search was also made for suspicious or treasonable papers, but neither the result of the examination or search has as yet transpired.

The impression prevails that the two individuals arrested are spies, who have been lurking in our camp for some weeks. Possibly they may have attempted to desert, but in either case they evidently designed to give most valuable information to the enemy, and on that ground deserve to suffer the utmost rigor of military law.

There is little doubt that the enemy is concentrating a considerable force at a point between City Point and Petersburgh, near the latter place. A strong picket-guard only is at City Point. Rebel pickets extend along the bank of the river, from City Point to Fort Powhatan. It is feared we shall have some difficulty at Fort Powhatan in a day or two, as the rebels have lately appeared there in large numbers. To harass our transports, and if possible cut off our communication with the Fortress, continue to be the favorite schemes of the enemy. WHIT.

The Services of Col. Berdan in the Seven Days' Battle—A Note from Gen. Morell.

Harrison's Bar, Va., Friday, July 25, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Times, of Wednesday, (23d,) contains the following: "Gen. Morell thanked Col. Berdan, and gave him the credit of having saved the army, as he, indeed, had done." You will find it at the end of a paragraph, commencing, "We were whipped at Gaines' Mill, and our army a rabble," part of a letter from Harrison's Landing, Va., in the fourth column first page of the paper.

The statement, so far as it alludes to me, is without the slightest shadow of truth, and the author knows it. I have never thanked Col. Berdan for having saved the army, or given him the credit of it, or said or intimated anything to that effect to him or any other person, because I do not believe, after hearing his story, that he did save it, or that its position was so critical as your correspondent represents. I cannot speak from personal knowledge of Col. Berdan's efforts, which were made a mile to the rear, for I did not retire from the field till long after their alleged occurrence, and have no recollection of seeing him until late at night, just before lying down on the ground near the hospital, to take some rest.

Our army was not a rabble. We repulsed three attacks, and were finally forced from our position by the weight of overwhelming numbers. The men rallied when they were beyond the shower of musket-balls. That fight and Mechanicsville gained two days for the Army of the Potomac, when every hour was of inestimable value. Your correspondent has not put even an anonymous signature to his letter—perhaps a judicious omission. He ought, however, to remember, that in making up a case to puff a favorite at the expense of the army, he may prove too much.

Far be it from me to detract from the credit due to any man; yet these assertions are so positive in using my name, and, in my opinion, so important to the army, that it would be criminal in me to allow them to pass uncontradicted. As an act of justice, not only to myself but to the army, I ask you to publish this in your paper as conspicuously as that of your correspondent, so that those who have read his may have an opportunity to read mine also.

Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. MORELL, Brigadier-General.

AN EXCITING AFFAIR.

Attempt to Capture the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

Its Failure Through a Misunderstanding.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 30.

A special dispatch from Vicksburgh, dated the 23d, says:

"By agreement between Commodores Davis and Farragut an attempt was made yesterday to capture the *Arkansas*. The fleet from below was to engage the lower batteries, and the fleet above would engage the upper ones, while the gunboats *Essex* and *Queen* were in the meantime to attack the *Arkansas* and tow her out.

In consequence of a misunderstanding, only a few shells were fired from the mortars below, which, it is known, had no other effect than to divert the fire from the *Essex*. This vessel attempted to run into the *Arkansas* and jam her against the levee, but the latter swung round, and the *Essex* grazed her side. As she passed, she gave the rebel craft three eleven-inch shot from her bow guns. Upon finding herself unsupported, she dropped down the river.

The *Queen* coming to her aid, ran into the *Arkansas*, making her tremble from stem to stern. Recovering herself, the *Queen* ran on her again, but so forcibly as to strain her own works badly. Both then returned up the river.

During the engagement the *Essex* received several shots, and had one man killed and two wounded. The *Queen* was shot through several times.

Memphis, Tuesday, July 28, *via*
Cairo, Wednesday, July 30.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 24th, has a special from Vicksburgh, of the same date, stating that Commodore Davis and his gunboats has attacked the batteries and the ram *Arkansas*, and had been repulsed with the loss of five boats sunk and disabled. The dispatch is replete with the usual rebel bombast.

The *Appeal* of the 20th has a dispatch from Senatobia, dated the 25th, announcing the occupation of Cold Water by the Union troops. Jeff. Thompson had destroyed the bridge at Hudson to prevent a further advance.

A Dispatch Boat Captured and Destroyed by the Rebels.

Cairo, Wednesday, July 30.

The steamer *Platte Valley*, from Memphis, brings the news of the capture of the dispatch boat *Sallie Wood* by the rebels, 150 miles above Vicksburgh. The rebels had a masked battery, and succeeded in hitting the steam-pipe, disabling her. They took quite a number of prisoners, and destroyed the boat. The *Queen of the West* was also fired into on her way up. Two or three were killed, and several wounded.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Jeff. Thompson Endeavoring to Cross the Mississippi into Arkansas.

Memphis, Sunday, July 27.

Passengers from Helena report that Jeff. Thompson was at Austin, yesterday, with a body of men, an ammunition train, and three or four field pieces, endeavoring to find transportation across into Arkansas. It is believed that he intends to stop and seize one of Gen. Curtis' transports. A cavalry force was sent up from Helena, but failed to find the rebels, who had fled in different directions into the interior.

There has been no arrival from Vicksburgh. Some rebel batteries opposite Gaines' Landing are still obstructing the passage of boats. The obstructions will be removed in a few days, and communication reëstablished.

DOINGS OF THE GUERRILLAS.

Defeat of a Band of Them at Mount Sterling, Ky.

Russellville Reported to be in Their Possession.

Proclamation of Gov. Magoffin Convening the Kentucky Legislature.

Guerrilla Bands Entering Missouri from Arkansas.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

Paris, Ky., Wednesday, July 30.

Yesterday, a party of over 200 guerrillas, from Boone County, under Col. Bullitt, demanded the surrender of Mount Sterling, Ky. This being refused, they attacked the place, but were repulsed by the Home Guards. During the retreat, the guerrillas were met by a party of the Eighth Kentucky Volunteers, under command of Maj. Bracht, who drove them back toward the town, where they were again attacked by the Home Guards. The result was a complete stampede of the guerrillas, who lost all their horses, eight killed and forty-eight taken prisoners. The number wounded is not known. Our loss was three wounded.

Louisville, Wednesday, July 30.

Further particulars from the Mount Sterling affair have been received. Yesterday at sundown, 170 mounted guerrillas, mostly armed, and principally from Boone County, Ky., arrived at North Middleton. A Union man sent from there notified the inhabitants of Mount Sterling of the designs of these guerrillas to attack the latter place in the afternoon. Seven of these guerrillas went into Mount Sterling to demand its surrender. The Mount Sterling Home Guards, thirty strong, under Capt. Evans, the Provost-Marshal, killed the whole seven. The remainder of the rebels coming up, were fired at from houses along the road. Six more were killed and twenty more badly wounded. The rebels retreated two miles, and came upon Major Brocht, of the Eighteenth Kentucky, and Provost-Marshal of Lexington, advancing with one hundred of his regiment and thirty Home Guards from the neighborhood of Middletown, when they broke in confusion. Major Brocht pursued, firing upon them, killing and wounding several, and capturing their horses, arms, &c., and taking some fifty prisoners. Twenty to fifty men were subsequently reported captured. Our loss was three Home Guards wounded, one fatally, and one of Brocht's regiment severely.

The *Express* newspaper has been suppressed, and its editor and publishers arrested, by order of Gen. Boyle, on account of the general tone of the paper, which was calculated to aid the rebellion.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF RUSSELLVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, July 29.

It is reported that the guerrillas under Col. Gano, of Morgan's band, took possession of Russellville this afternoon, killing one or two of our Lieutenants, and badly wounding Captain Morrow, of the Kentucky Volunteers.

Other reports say that the collision between the guerrillas and Home Guards of Russellville took place either from mistake or otherwise.

A few hours after the rebel capture of Russellville a portion of a Federal regiment was due there, and probably arrived there and reinstated matters.

The telegraph line is working south to Nashville, but we can get no further intelligence from Russellville, which is on a branch line.

The theory is, that the rebels took away the telegraph operators before the arrival of our forces.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MAGOFFIN.

Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, July 29.

Gov. Magoffin's proclamation of yesterday, calling the Kentucky Legislature to meet on the 14th of August, after remarking that the Military Board still claims the paramount military authority of the Commonwealth, and an unwillingness to resign the powers heretofore exercised by them, or to permit their exercise by him, continues as follows:

"A civil conflict is impending over us. I am without a soldier or a dollar to protect the lives, property and liberties of the people, or to enforce the laws. Daily appeals are being made to me, as the Governor of the State, to protect our citizens from marauding bands, and in the peaceful enjoyment of their property and rights under the Constitution. I am left without the power and means to afford relief, and I am consequently left no alternative but to appeal to you, their Representatives, in the hope that it will not be in vain. Any attempt on my part to organize a force for that purpose will certainly but precipitate the evil, and I therefore not unwillingly convene the General Assembly, that they may themselves determine the extent of the authority to be granted by them, and looking to the policy adopted in the State, and to the late action of Congress and the President touching Slavery, provide for the safety of our institutions and the peace and tranquillity of the Commonwealth."

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 29.

Information has been received here that a large force of guerrillas have entered Missouri from Arkansas, and are now encamped near the State line in Howell and Texas Counties. They are represented to be commanded by a man named McBride, and include a number of gangs headed by Coleman, Hawthorne and others.

Many refugees from these counties and from Wright and other counties, have reached Rolla.

We are assured that our troops at Houston, Texas County, have been reinforced, and are sufficiently numerous to repress any invasion from McBride's forces.

From a gentleman just arrived from Monroe City, in this State, we learn that at least three hundred men joined the force of the guerrilla Porter on Saturday. They were all from Monroe County.

Fifty persons fled from Hannibal on Friday night, fearing rebel depredators.

The most intense excitement prevails all over the counties bordering on the State line.

Hannibal is almost deserted. Many of its citizens have arrived in this city.

Rolla, Mo., Tuesday, July 29.

At Stillville, on Saturday night, it was estimated that at least 1,500 mounted and armed men had crossed the State road, from Potosi to Jefferson, within ten miles of that place, for Dixie. About 1,500 have organized and put out from Salem and vicinity within the last three days. Within that time they have stampeded across the railroad in great numbers, between Rolla and Merrimac. They take horses, clothing, arms, ammunition and supplies of every kind they require everywhere they find them. A merchant was robbed of $100 and clothing and goods, and two fine horses. On Sunday night other horses were taken from the same vicinity. This species of property is openly demanded of owners, and forcibly taken.

Near Cuba, on Sunday night, a man was shot while defending his arms from seizure by bandits. Another had a rifle presented to his head, with orders to bring his best horse from the stable and present the same to Jeff. Davis.

Half way between Cuba and Leesburgh, as a train passed yesterday, there was drawn up within short rifle range, a large body of men, seemingly well equipped, and estimated at 100, all believed to be bound for Price's army at Stillville. Secessionists were confident that McBride was within two days' march of that place.

Mexico, Mo., Wednesday, July 30.

From an officer just in from the field, I get the following reliable account of the fight at Moore's Mills, 12 miles east of Fulton, Monday afternoon. Our forces, under Col. Guitar, was about 700. The rebel force was believed to be 800 or 900. Our loss was 10 killed and 30 wounded. The rebels left 52 dead on the field, and had about 100 wounded. The fight lasted three hours, when the rebels fled in great confusion. Porter went east and Cobb went west.

A SCARE AT NORFOLK.

Expected Visit from the Merrimac No. 2 and the Rebel Ram Fitting out at Richmond, &c.

Washington, Wednesday, July 30.

The *Mount Washington* arrived at the Navy-yard at an early hour this morning.

Capt. Germain says there is a rumor in Norfolk, which is believed by some that the *Merrimac No. 2*, and a new ram which the rebels have at Richmond, intend to run through our fleet in the James River, and attack the *Minnesota* and other vessels at Norfolk, and take the City.

It is also said, and it is believed by the Unionists, that the Secessionists there have a full supply of arms in their houses, and that they are ready to strike a blow simultaneously with the approach of the rebel steamers.

On the way up quite an unusual number of boats were seen on the bay crossing either way, which Capt. Germain thinks are in the employ of the rebels' and is of the opinion as most of our gunboats are elsewhere employed, that the secessionists in Lower Maryland, and Eastern Virginia are in constant communication with each other by this means.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Arrest of all the Male Inhabitants of Luray—Gen. Pope's Orders Being Carried Out.

Warrenton, Va., Wednesday, July 30.

Col. Lloyd, of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, commanding at Luray, yesterday, in pursuance of Gen. Pope's order, arrested all the male inhabitants of the town, and lodged them in the Court-house, preparatory to administering the oath of allegiance. This course is rendered imperatively necessary, from the fact that several left their houses, and it is supposed, to join the guerrillas, who infest the west side of the South Fork, and in one instance captured the river pickets. A prominent secession farmer and his son, residing near Little Washington, left here yesterday for the mountains, taking horses, equipments and arms. Last night our pickets fired on two guerrillas in that vicinity, supposed to be the farmer and son.

All was quiet at Culpepper at last advices.

REBEL MOVEMENTS AT RICHMOND.

Washington, Va., Wednesday, July 30.

There is a report here, through contraband sources, to the effect that large bodies of rebel troops are crossing the James River southward. The contrabands say they are evacuating Richmond.

Arrival of Released Prisoners at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 30.

The steamer *Daniel Webster*, with 139 released sick and wounded prisoners, arrived to-day. She left City Point Monday morning, and Fortress Monroe at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. There were nine deaths on the voyage. Wm. H. Radley, of the First Michigan, died before leaving Harrison's Landing, and was buried there. Michael Fritz, of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, David Haiss, of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania, Charles H. Bailey, of the Fifth New-Hampshire, Richard Frank, of the Thirty-seventh New-York, and two others, names unknown, were buried at Fortress Monroe, as well as two others, names unknown, after leaving the fortress. The *Webster* also has on board 38 others, brought down by the *Louisiana*.

The steamer *Commodore*, with 200 wounded and sick paroled prisoners, also arrived to-day. They are mostly Pennsylvanians.

The following is a list of the prisoners per *Daniel Webster*. The Pennsylvanians are omitted:

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Surgeon Alonzo Churchill, 14th.
James Hawley, 3d.
Sergt. C. W. Clark, 67th.
Albert Jones, 67th.
George Norton, 96th.
John P. Phillips, 37th.
A. C. Morgan, 5th.
O. Munson, 1st.
Wm. F. Gardner, 44th.
Franklin Randall, 5th.
Wm. B. Robertson, 27th.
Judson H. West, 37th.
Charles McCarthy, 1st.
Henry Fraser, 27th.
Henry A. Harding, 27th.
Deebold Hichel, 55th.
Solomon Wiler, 1st.
James F. Baker, 92d.
Thomas Hewison, 61st.
James Lickland, 67th.
Wm. H. Linkudder, 18th.
Thos. E. Duer, 1st.
Patrick O'Flaherty, 63d.
Chas. H. Bailey, 5th.
James Mitchell, 1st Berdan.
Freeman Snow, 37th.
Philip Stryker, 12th.
Charles F. Rand, 12th.
Sergt. E. P. Richards, 12th.
Act. Assist. Surgeon Chas. Gordon, 96th.
Hamson Thompson, 72d.
Assist. Surgeon Henry Raymond, 44th.
G. W. Bradford, 16th.
John M. Bobee, 18th.
John Booth, 44th.
Ludlam Cornell, 5th.
Wm. Atloes, 33d.
Maynard Smith, 1st.
John P. Jenkins, 61st.
Mortimer M. Dawn, 12th.
Rich. Frank, 37th.
H. R. Durkee, 16th.
John McCue, 63d.
John O'Hallerin, 62d.
George Skinner, 43d.
Joseph Meeks, 5th.
Chas. Lodge, 5th Exc., A. A. S.

NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS.

John S. Gulic, 7th.
Lieut. James P. Lorts, 3d.
Joseph Lipp, 4th.
John H. Lester, 1st.
Israel Ulmer, 9th.
Robert Tompkins, 4th.
John Rae, 9th.
P. Leonard, 4th.
James H. Brewin, 3d.
John Vandewater, 4th.
Wm. Dorman, 3d.
James Baptist, 1st.
John Trainer, 4th.
John A. Sharp, 3d.
Henry Adler, 9th.

REGULARS.

Lieut. H. F. Schell, U. S. A.
Capt. Jas. H. Schofield, Gen. Newton's Staff.
Lieut. W. W. Lyon, 14th Inf.
A. T. Rummell, 1st Chass.
Jno. S. Van Gordon, 14th Inf.
Michael Conroy, 6th Inf.
Wm. Howser, 5th Cavalry.
Francis Judge, 1st Cavalry.
B. Finley, 2d Infantry.
Elias J. Marsh, Surgeon.
Edward G. Wagner, 2d Inf.
John P. Wagner, 12th Inf.
Sergt. Geo. Ogletree, 12th Inf.
Sergt. Thos. Barritt, 5th Cav.
Patrick Fallen, 11th Inf.
H. H. Lamb, 11th Infantry.
Samuel Clark, 14th Inf.
Jno. Phillip, 12th Infantry.
Edward Dolan, 5th Cavalry.

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

Sergt. Daniel Ford, 9th.
Michael McGee, 19th.
Wm. Fayland, 9th.
Francis H. Smith, 19th.
George A. Lawin, 22d.
Edward Powers, 19th.
George L. Teusk, 19th.
Thomas Boardman, 22d.
Wm. Quinn, 22d.
Michael Welsh, 9th.
Michael Kelly, 22d.
George Shephen, 19th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. P. Bundey, 3d Michigan.
G. Benedict, 3d Conn. Art'y.
Lieut. P. Harwood, 3d Conn. Artillery.
D. Shepard, 3d Conn. Art'y.
M. D. Wyman, 5th Vermont.
Wm. Church, 5th Vermont.
Corp. H. Huckins, 6th Me.
Joseph Stevens, 4th Mich.
Egbert Lyon, 1st Michigan.
Marsh Merrill, 1st Wis.
Wm. C. Watson, 4th Mich.
George W. Silver, 6th Vt.
Assist. Surg. B. Middleton.
Harrison Lyons, 1st Minn.
John Smith, 10th Vermont.
John Chibot, 5th Vermont.
David Story, 5th Vermont.
Wm. H. Radley, 1st Mich.
Gilbert B. Coney, 16th Mich.
Warren Hatham, 16th Mich.
Thos. Underwood, 1st Mich.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

The War in the British Parliament.

A Resolution in the House of Commons to Mediate in the American Quarrel.

It is Withdrawn at the Request of Government.

DECLINE OF CONSOLS.

Birth of an Heir to Prince Napoleon Jerome.

Spain Preparing to Recognize Italy.

Gloomy Accounts from the French Army in Mexico.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The Cunard screw steamship *Australasian*, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 19th, and Queenstown on the 20th July, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Glasgow* arrived at Queenstown, and the *Bremen* at Southampton on the evening of the 17th July.

The *Arabia* reached Queenstown at 9½ o'clock on the evening of the 18th.

FALSE NEWS FROM AMERICA.

Much excitement was caused on Friday, the 18th, by telegrams from Queenstown, to the effect that private advices had reached them by the steamer *Glasgow*, announcing that McClellan had proposed that his army, which was retreating to Fortress Monroe, should surrender, upon conditions, to the victorious Confederates, but that the Southern Commanders had refused to grant any terms. It was added that McClellan himself had taken refuge on board the gunboat *Galena*, and that sundry National Generals and divisions had been captured by the Confederates, who had interposed part of their forces between the National army and Fortress Monroe. Notwithstanding that this so-called news was false upon its very face—advices two days later than the *Glasgow's* having previously been received by the *Jura*—it obtained much credence and exerted considerable influence, particularly in Liverpool, where the cotton market was for the moment paralyzed, and American was quoted ⅛d. lower. At Manchester, also, trade was brought to a stand-still; and in London the story led to an advance in some of the leading railroad securities. The event furnished a good illustration of how easily the English public could be gulled, for nine out of ten, even among the intelligent mercantile classes, placed more or less faith in the *canard*. The arrival of the *Arabia*, on Friday night, of course set the question at rest.

It was reported in London that the Confederates had intimated to the English *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington that any offer of mediation by England would meet with respectful attention.

Some of the English journals indulge in pretty severe strictures upon the Orleans Princes who have just retired from the Federal army. The *Morning Post* says they committed a political blunder in joining the army; that there was not much chivalry in the enterprise, for they took the side of the stronger, and have now sheathed the sword in the hour of disaster. Other papers write in a similar strain. "A Friend of the Orleans Family," however, writes to the *Times* in their defence. He says that the Princes never had any intention of serving till the end of the war; that they had made their arrangements to quit before the late retreat, and that the health of the Duc de Chartres rendered any further delay most imprudent.

The European Courts are officially advised of the conclusion of a Convention between England and Paraguay, whereby all the long-pending difficulties have received an amicable solution.

The increasing distress in the cotton manufacturing districts was claiming more and more attention. A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the districts was to be held at the Earl of Ellesmere's residence, in London, on the day that the *Australasian* left Liverpool—the design being to raise a subscription for the relief of the distress. Earl Derby was expected to take part in the proceedings. It was also stated that the Bishop of London would soon issue a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, requesting them to make collections on a given day toward the relief of the sufferers.

The Corporation of the City of London had given a ball and concert on a magnificent scale at the Guildhall, in honor of the International Exhibition. Upwards of 3,000 guests were invited, including all the distinguished foreigners then in London. The United States Minister and numerous American citizens were present.

The *Moniteur* had published a meagre and rather gloomy dispatch from Gen. Lorencez, as to his position in Mexico down to the 11th June. The General claims that his communication with Vera Cruz had been reëstablished, but he had received warning that he was to be attacked on the following day by Gen. Zaragosa, at the head of 10,000 men. The dispatch is said to have added to the apprehension felt in Paris. On the Bourse the funds fell ¼ per cent. from no other apparent cause.

The *Moniteur* announces that M. Rouher would fulfill the duties of Minister of the Interior during the absence of M. Persigny.

The Princess Clotilde (wife of Prince Napoleon) was safely delivered of a son on the 18th.

The Paris *Pays* says the departure of Gen. Forey for Mexico appears to be postponed.

The *Patrie* says the United States Government has offered to purchase the province of Sonora for $6,000,000.

The Paris Bourse was dull—closing on the 18th at 68.35 for Rentes.

Garibaldi had left Palermo for Trapani.

A popular demonstration took place at Venice on receipt of news of the recognition of Italy by Russia. The authorities were uneasy at the attitude of the population.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, on the 18th, Gen. Durando announced the official recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Prussia. He stated that on the 21st the King of Prussia would receive an Ambassador notifying the proclamation of the kingdom.

The King of Sweden arrived at Elsinore on the 17th, *en route* for Copenhagen, to visit the King of Denmark. His reception was most cordial.

The Austrian Budget for 1863 is published. The estimated expenditure is stated at 362,500,000 florins, and the income at 304,300,000. It is proposed to cover the deficit by the receipts from the lottery of 1860 and by increased taxes. The requirements for the military service are estimated at 20,000,000 florins, being a reduction on previous demands.

The *Journal des Debats* says that a proposal to recognize the Kingdom of Italy had been discussed in the Council of Spanish Ministers, and favorably received.

Rev. W. Meriam, an American missionary at Phillippopole, had been murdered by brigands on his way from Constantinople.

Three thousand houses had been destroyed by fire at Pern.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

The Civil War in America.

Mr. Clay rose, and said he wished to make an appeal to the honorable member for Sunderland not to bring forward his motion on this subject. [Hear, hear.] It was true that a discussion such as the honorable member wished to provoke might at the right time be productive of very great good; but unless the time were admirably chosen—and it did not appear that the present was the proper moment—it would be productive of very considerable mischief. [Hear, hear.] The special grounds on which he ventured to make this appeal was the currency of a rumor as to the success of the Confederates, which, without having any strong confirmation—

Mr. A. Mills rose to order, conceiving that it was irregular for the honorable member to address the House when no motion was before it.

The Speaker observed that the honorable member ought to confine his question to the narrowest limits. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Clay would simply say ["Order, order,"] that on the truth or falseness of that rumor depended in a great measure, of course, ["Order, order"]—

The Speaker said that the honorable member should simply ask his question.

Mr. Clay believed that he should put himself in order by now moving the adjournment of the House. The reason which induced him to appeal to the honorable member for Sunderland to postpone his motion was the currency of the rumor he had alluded to, and the truth or incorrectness of which must in a very short time become known. The matter would then be ripe for discussion. He would not now make any observations as to the substance of the honorable member's motion, but if the honorable gentleman had any Southern prejudices, he needed not to object to the delay of the discussion, for his friends at present appeared to be working out their own independence as fast as they could, and that independence would be all the firmer if it were entirely of their own achievement. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. J. Ewart seconded the appeal just made. He believed the discussion of the question would be most injudicious and mischievous. [Hear, hear.] He earnestly entreated his honorable friend not to persevere with his motion. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Scully quite agreed that it would be right not to persevere with the discussion of this question, but as the adjournment had been moved, he wished to ask the Secretary for Ireland [laughter] why he opposed his motion for a return, of which he had given notice, with respect to the operation of the Peace Proclamation Act in Ireland. [Laughter.]

Sir R. Peel said that if the honorable and learned member for Cork would put his motion in the form which he had suggested, he would offer no opposition to it.

Mr. Lindsay said that, apart from any telegram which might have been received from America, the House had sufficient information to enable it to deal with the question as he had put it on the paper. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, considering how deeply the people of this country were affected by the war in America, and seeing that the House would shortly adjourn for the recess, he did not think he should be performing his duty to his constituents by again postponing the motion of which he had given notice. [Cheers.]

Upon the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. Lindsay (Liberal) rose pursuant to notice, and said he wished to call the attention of the House to a matter of great importance—the unhappy war which now raged in the United States. In doing so he felt assured that an expression of opinion on the part of House on the subject would have an effect contrary to that which some of his honorable friends near him seemed to apprehend. He might add that, in the course of the observations which he was about to make, he would not say one word with reference to the sinking of the stone fleet at Charleston, or the proclamations which had been recently issued by the Federal Generals, but would, on the contrary, confine himself as strictly as possible to the terms of the motion which he had placed on the paper. He begged leave to move, "That, in the opinion of this House, the States which have seceded from the Union of the Republic of the United States have so long maintained themselves under a separate and established Government, and have given such proof of their determination and ability to support their independence, that the propriety of offering mediation, with the view of terminating hostilities between the contending parties, is worthy of the serious and immediate attention of Her Majesty's Government." *He meant to leave out the latter part of the resolution of which he had given notice;* but he trusted the other portion of it would receive the sanction of the House. He thought the Confederate States had shown their determination and ability to support their independence. There could be no difference of opinion on that point; but there might be a difference of opinion as to the propriety of our mediation. He would first address himself to the origin of the fearful war now raging on the other side of the Atlantic; he would then touch on the causes of that war; he would then refer to its effects; next he would show that, as he conceived, *the end of that war must be separation;* and, lastly, he would endeavor to show *how humanity and our own interests demanded that a stop should be put to that war.* The honorable gentleman then alluded to the compact formed between the different independent States of the Union for their mutual convenience, the area covered by their territory, and the aggregate population. The trade of the country in 1860 amounted to $350,000,000. Many people were under the impression that disunion was the impulse of the moment. It was not so. It had been working for more than a quarter of a century. The Southern States were dissatisfied with the Union, and had been protesting against the oppressive taxation of the North.

[Mr. Lindsay here recited elaborately the events previous to and accompanying secession.]

As to the causes of the civil war, *the suppression of Slavery had very little to do with it.* If it had, perhaps the people of the North would have received more sympathy from the people of this country. During the last Presidential election, the word Slavery was used as a mere political cry for party purposes. In his inaugural address President Lincoln declared, "I have no intention to interfere, directly or indirectly, in the question of Slavery where it exists. I do not think I have the right to do so legally, and I am by no means inclined to do it." Such was the policy of Mr. Lincoln and the majority of his Cabinet, and they had acted upon it.

In the North there was not, perhaps, one person out of ten who desired to see it abolished. They should view this question not merely as benevolent, but as practical men. The slaves in the South represented a property estimated at £500,000,000 sterling, and where was the compensation money to come from, if they were to be emancipated all at once? Each of the thirty-four States sent two members to the Senate, the smallest State sending two as well as the largest. On the other hand, the number of members returned from each State to the Lower House was entirely regulated by population. The ratio of population had been changed. In 1790, shortly after the Constitution was framed, there was one Representative to every 33,000 persons, while in 1850 there was one to every 93,420. For many years past the tide of emigration had set to the Northern and Western States. Thus, in consequence of numbers being the measure of representation in the Lower House, year by year the wealth, the intelligence, and the commerce of the Southern States had been slowly losing their influence in that assembly. Between 1800 and 1850 the North had gained thirty-one Representatives, and the South had lost four. The people of the South thus felt that they were saddled with taxation, in the levying of which practically they had no voice. The interests of the North and of the South were diametrically opposite. The South was purely an agricultural country, and its interest was perfect free-trade. The supposed interests of the North were in the direction of protection. As the population of the North increased those States began to obtain an ascendancy in Congress, and then for the first time in 1824, a protective tariff was introduced. In 1828 that tariff was rendered more stringent. As far back as 1833 South Carolina protested against the tariff, and gave notice of her intention to withdraw from the Union. She was induced to remain upon a promise that the tariff should be relaxed; but that promise was not kept, and in 1846 it was made still heavier. In addition to that the Morill Tariff had since increased the duties upon imports to an enormous extent. *The real causes of the present disruption were taxation without representation, and taxation levied not for the purposes of all the States, but for the benefit of particular States.* A very large proportion of the cotton grown in the Southern States found its way to this country, and the stoppage of the supply had created intense suffering here. By the last accounts it appeared that the poor-rate at Preston was 18s. in the pound. At Blackburn there were about 15,000 persons receiving relief, at Preston close upon 12,000, and about 17,000 claimants upon the Relief Fund. The English people were patient and bore their trials quietly, *but their patience and endurance must not be tried too far.* [Hear, hear.] He believed that the distress was greater than appeared from the accounts in the newspapers; but the people knew what was the cause of their sufferings; they believed that the fighting in America could only result in the permanent separation of the North and South, and they looked to that House to express an opinion, and to try whether by mediation or some representation to the contending Powers, they might not be induced to reflect, if not upon the injury they were doing to themselves, at least upon the serious injury they were inflicting upon the people of this country. *What was to be the end of the war?* No one could seriously believe that the South would ever be brought back into the Union. In March last, the Confederate Congress solemnly declared the unalterable determination of the people of the Confederate States to suffer all the calamities of a portracted war, but under no circumstances would they again enter into union with those who had invaded their soil and butchered their people. Even if the North could overcome the armies of the South, there would be an amount of passive resistance, such as was the case in New-Orleans, which it would be impossible to overcome. Such was the unanimous feeling throughout the Confederate States. It was said at one time, "Only let the Union flag be hoisted in any part of the South, and you will see the people rally round it." But the Union flag had been hoisted at New-Orleans and at Beaufort, where an attempt was made to open up a trade, and the people would have nothing to do with it. [Hear, hear.] *Reunion was hopeless; and if we had arrived at that conclusion, then it behooved England, in concert, he hoped, with the great Powers of Europe, to offer mediation.* He had but one opinion as to this war from the beginning, in proof of which he would read a letter which he wrote when the war broke out, and which had been extensively circulated in the Northern States. The honorable gentleman then read the letter, and proceeded thus: Independent of his wish to see an end put to the war and the distress in this country brought to a close, he desired to see the South separated from the North in the interest of this country. *They all knew that the South would enter into free trade relations with us, and, politically, we had been put to constant trouble and subjected to constant threats from the United States.* [Hear.] Was it really the case that the offer of mediation would be scouted by the North? Men of position, property, and intelligence dared not express an opinion there, because mob law reigned supreme. In proof of how earnestly the mediation of England was desired by the better class of American citizens, he would read part of a letter which he had received from New-York only to-day, and which was dated July 4. The writer said:

"Will England hesitate any longer to offer mediation? Why, if she had in the first month of the war forcibly interfered, no greater ill-feeling could have been shown towards her than has been shown under her magnanimous forbearance. Nor need a war be feared if you recognize the South, etc., etc. * * * *We await her action in dismay.*" [Hear, hear.] Such were the sentiments of the people, and he believed the Government of Washington, seeing the hopeless fix they have got into, would be glad to have some excuse for discontinuing the war. He had received another letter from Brunswick, in the State of Maine, dated also on the 4th of this month, in which the writer, a man of strong Union feeling, said he saw now the war was hopeless, and he trusted the Powers of Europe would offer mediation. *Would Foreign Powers go with us in this matter? He thought the'e could be no doubt of it.* The Emperor of the French, whose people were suffering from the stoppage of their cotton supplies, *was known to be favorable.* All that he asked was that the Government, in concert with Foreign Powers, should offer mediation. The South, he believed, would be willing to accept it—of course, on the basis of separation; and *even the North, he thought, would not be unwilling.* Seeing how our people were suffering from this fratricidal war, he trusted that Her Majesty's Government, either alone or in concert with other great Powers, would use their best efforts to put an end to the terrible struggle which was now raging in America. [Hear, hear.] It appeared strange and unaccountable that Her Majesty's Government had taken no steps in that direction. It was clear that the South could not be conquered, and it was still more clear that it could never be brought back again into the Union. He therefore submitted that the time had arrived when the Southern States ought to be received into the family of nations, and he begged to move [the resolution, see above.]

Mr. Taylor (Conservative) said he was not permitted by the rules of the House to move another amendment upon the question that the Speaker leave the Chair, but he hoped the House would allow him to give the reason why, in his opinion, the amendment of the honorable gentleman *should be negatived.* The amendment had been before the House for some time, and there seemed some probability that the session would close without its being formally moved. And now that it had been moved he ventured to say that *it was not at an auspicious moment.* [Cheers.] There was a saying, not very reverential, that Providence fought on the side of the strongest battalions, and 20,000,000 of the North were not likely to be put down by 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of the South, encumbered by 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 slaves. [Hear, hear.] He regretted that the honorable gentleman had not accepted the advice to withdraw a motion which was without any possible advantage, and without any possible object except adding to the irritation and bitterness felt with regard to our position upon this question. The honorable gentleman said that, from reading the papers, he was inclined to think those feelings could not be worse. But he differed from him; and, although he admitted that exaggerated and mistaken opinions prevailed in the North, *there was a great deal of ground for their bitterness and irritation.* [Loud and repeated cries of "No."] America had a right to expect that, with our Anti-Slavery opinions, we should have looked with calmer eyes upon the struggle between the North and South. A certain portion, and a not uninfluential portion, of the English Press *had dealt anything but fairly with the Northern States.* He hardly knew whether upon the merits or demerits of the Northern Government this portion of the Press was the most bitter. The censure was diverse and inconsistent. First, it was said to be ridiculous for a republic to attempt to go to war, and that it could not have that individuality of power necessary to enable it to strike a blow with effect; but when the Northern States showed that they would put down faction, and even give up individual liberty and the liberty of the Press, [hear,] they were called tyrannical and dictatorial. One day they were told that they could not carry on the war because they could not raise the money, and the next they were told that they were extravagant and thriftless in their expenditure. [Hear, hear.] They were denounced because they did not pass tax bills to raise revenue, and when the tax bills were passed, and the tariff increased, they were blamed for their bad policy. [Hear, hear.] They were denounced as hypocritical for professing to fight for the slaves, and yet as soon as they had shown distinctly the direction of their wishes by prohibiting Slavery in the central State of Columbia, they were told that they were not dealing justly with the State rights of the South. The amendment they were now discussing had been once or twice changed, and each time it was more diluted than before; *but, no doubt, the honorable gentleman meant, by mediation, recognition of the South*—[hear, hear]—*and intervention in the North.* ["No! no!"] *Intervention was only a longer word for war.* Never was so tremendous an issue so easily, so lightly, and with so slight a recognition of its importance, raised, as had been this issue by the honorable member. [Hear.] It would be a fratricidal war, almost as truly as that which was being fought between the South and North—a war which would strike terror into all the friends of progress and liberty, and be rejoiced at by all who were their foes. [Cheers.] *He denied that the working classes of this country entertained the opinions which the honorable gentlemen imputed to them.* At a meeting at Blackburn a resolution in the opposite sense was carried by the working men almost unanimously. [Hear, hear.] He thought the attitude of the working classes in Lancashire one of the finest character ever exhibited in the history of this country. [Hear.] It was said that the Northern Americans cared nothing about Slavery, and that the present war did not originate out of any feeling on that subject. This was true, [hear,] *but the issue depending on it was not the less Slavery or no Slavery.* [Hear, hear.] * * * Under these circumstances, he thought that intervention would be simply useless. If, by their own power, or by assistance from this country, the Southerners should be made independent, there would then be merely an armed truce, and each side would wait for a favorable moment for renewing the war. *The question was one in which this country had no right to interfere,* and it appeared to be an inconsistency that a nation, which had spent millions to emancipate her own slaves, should be discussing in Parliament whether an endeavor should not be made to establish the independence of a set of States based solely on the principle of human servitude. In conclusion he expressed a hope that the motion of the honorable member for Sunderland, *which, if successful, would do no credit to England, and could not but be considered an insult by America, would be met by an indignant and almost unanimous rejection.* [Hear.]

Lord A. Vane Tempest (Conservative) *supported the motion.* He considered that the restoration of the Union was impossible, but if it was, it would confirm Slavery, which separation would ameliorate, for the chief impediment to it was the fanaticism of the Northern Abolitionists. He believed that the universal spirit of liberty which pervaded the Southern States, would enable them to repel all the efforts of the North to subdue them, and expressed his astonishment that those who professed to abhor Slavery could desire to see five millions of people reduced to a subjection which they detested, and would perish before they submitted to. After all our neutrality, the Northern States hated us more bitterly than ever, and it was our duty and interest, on the grounds of humanity, to cultivate the alliance of the South. It had always been the policy of this country to recognize the *de facto* Government. We had recognised the rights of all nations to remodel their internal institutions. We had done so in the case of the South American colonies, of Spain, of Greece, and other countries, *and we were bound by every consideration to treat in the same manner and recognize the Southern States of America.*

Mr. W. E. Forster (Liberal) wished the question to be considered merely from an English point of view. No one felt more acutely than himself the evils which the war in America had inflicted, not only on that country, but on England. *If he thought that any good would result by adopting the course proposed by the honorable member for Sunderland,* or the more vigorous one suggested by the noble Lord, *no sentimental feelings would prevent him from agreeing to it.* But it was because he was convinced that the motion, and still more the manner in which it had been supported by the noble Lord, was not likely to stay the war, but *rather to aggravate and prolong it, and drag us into it, that he must oppose the motion, and hope that the Government, the House of Commons and the country would persevere in the policy of non-intervention.* [Hear, hear.] Although the resolution had been often altered, it was difficult to know its real meaning. When the honorable gentleman first stated his intention to bring the question before the House he left the peculiar object which he had in view entirely indefinite. First the honorable gentleman so framed his resolution that it recognized the Confederate States as an independent nation. Next he altered it so that it implied a recognition and also a mediation, and it contained still stronger words, namely, "or otherwise," thus hinting that a forcible interference might be resorted to. Again he changed the form of his resolution by introducing the words, "this House will cordially support Her Majesty in any measure she may consider right to adopt, in concert with other Powers, to put an end to the civil war in America." The fourth addition which he made to his resolution was the introduction of the words, "this object," which left it doubtful whether a forcible termination of hostilities, or a friendly mediation was meant. He (Mr. W. E. Forster) was informed that the honorable gentleman had now dropped this last part of his motion, and, therefore, he should hardly have thought it necessary to make any remarks but for the gloss put upon the motion by the honorable gentleman himself, and by the noble lord who supported him. What did the House mean by entertaining this question? Was a friendly mediation or a forcible intervention meant? Suppose a purely friendly mediation was meant, how ought they to set to work to accomplish that object? *If a friendly mediation was the only thing they were to aim at, in the present relations [between America and this country, the less that was publicly said about that matter the better.* [Cheers.] Was there any one in England, or in the world, that would not be delighted if a stop were put to the war by a friendly mediation? But friendly mediation would require that the mediators should be considered as friends by both belligerents. Undoubtedly the men of the South were fighting in order to make themselves an independent nation, and destroy the Union; and, on the other hand, the Federalists, or men of the North, were fighting in order to prevent that independence and preserve the Union. How was peace possible? Only in this way—either the men of the South should, upon certain conditions, return to the Union, or the men of the North should, upon certain conditions, allow them to leave. Neither of them were willing to submit to dictation. *If we were in their position, we, being a high-spirited people, should treat any offer of mediation accompanied by a threat, as an insult.* [Hear, hear.] Suppose any such offer had been made to us by another nation during the Indian mutiny, we should have rejected it with scorn. The honorable gentleman could not have suggested a more certain mode of defeating an attempt at mediation than by accompanying the offer with a threat, especially at this juncture, when news had arrived of a reverse sustained by the men of the North. [Cheers.] If any of the disturbances in Ireland in past times had led to such a struggle as is now going on between the North and South, did they think that the people of England, whatever might be the opinion of the rest of the world, would listen for a moment to dictation on the subject? [Hear, hear.] Persons might say that this war is suicidal, foolish, and wicked, and that they should simply consider how they could put a stop to it. [Hear, hear.] It was all very well to have such opinions; but these are not the opinions of the enormous and overwhelming majority of the twenty millions of people in the North,—[Hear, hear,]—and he would venture to say these would not be the opinions of Englishmen if they were in the same position. [Hear, hear.] It was announced that 300,000 men were asked for by President Lincoln, and he could not help thinking that there would be more difficulty in getting those 300,000 men than had been previously experienced; *but if they wished to supply President Lincoln with those 300,000 men, let them send out by this mail an announcement that England, in conjunction with other Powers, threatened to interfere.* [Hear, hear.] * * * He was not saying that the South was wrong, or that the North was right; but he believed that Slavery was the cause of their misunderstanding. [Hear, hear.] He believed it was now generally acknowledged that Slavery was the cause of the war. [No, no.] It was universally acknowledged in America. [*An honorable Member—The tariff.*] The tariff was not mentioned in the declaration of independence of South Carolina. [Hear, hear.] He most fully believed that Slavery was the cause of the war, and that the war would cause the end of Slavery. [Hear, hear.] He did not say how it would be done, but he would say that an end would be put to this system, which really did much more harm to the whites than to the blacks. [Hear, hear.] Let this country keep free from responsibility, and decline to interfere in any way. What would be the consequence of their interfering? There seemed to be a great dislike on the part of the North to make use of this Slavery question. He did not say they were not inconsistent, but there was a feeling displayed by them that was not to be sneered at. They were loth to add to the struggle a servile war, and that accounted for much of what was called their inconsistency. [Hear, hear.] But let England interfere, and they would throw the responsibility on them. [Hear, hear.] *Six months after they interfered, the able-bodied negro slaves would be negro sepoys in the Northern army, instead of producing cotton in the South.* [Hear, hear.] He thanked the Government for persevering in their policy of non-intervention, and earnestly hoped they would continue to pursue that policy. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen on both sides, however much they differed on other questions from the Government, might safely leave this matter to their discretion. [Hear, hear.] If he could, he would move an amendment; as he could not do so, he should negative the proposition of his honorable friend the member for Sunderland. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Whiteside (Conservative) was willing to admit that the question on which the House was invited to pass an opinion was one which must be treated with great delicacy, but that was no reason why the House of Commons should not discuss it. He could not go so far as to say the South were wrong, or the North right, but he did believe that not Slavery, but conquest, was the cause of the war. The conflicting interests of the North and South rendered the desire of the latter to secede extremely profitable, but that was not the question. *The South had seceded for reasons which were perfectly justifiable.* It had established and maintained a *de facto* Government, and it had been the practice of this Government to recognise *de facto* Governments. In less than twelve months a Whig Government, because it had suited its purpose, had recognized Belgium, and it would not do to say that the civil war was still raging in America, for the Hollanders were on the point of subduing the brave Belgians, and we did more than recognize that kingdom. In strict conformity with our practice and international law, Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning recognized Greece and the Spanish colonies in America, and they were supported by Sir James Mackintosh, that that recognition was not inconsistent, but in accordance with a strict neutrality. The United States recognized the Spanish Republic some time before England did, because, as alleged, their interests, of which they were the safe judges, dictated it, and they also fiercely threatened any Power that should presume to assist Spain. *The Federal Government was not therefore entitled to resent a recognition of the Confederate States, which he contended precedent, practice, international law, and every political and commercial interest required at our hands in a spirit, not of intervention, but of impartial neutrality.*

Mr. Gregory (Conservative) reminded the House that just four months previously, a prophet had risen in another place, and declared how and when the war was to end. That prophet was the noble lord, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and he not only fixed the period at which the war would be terminated, but described the basis on which peace would be concluded, the principle of which was, the reconstruction of the Union. He was not surprised that such a prophecy should have been made at that period, *because Mr. Thurlow Weed had just come over to England and had interviews with different members, and the burden of his representations was, "Give us ninety days, and within that period the war will be terminated."* What the North had all along said was, that if they were let alone for a year, they would not subjugate the Southern States, but penetrate into the South and evoke the hearty Union sentiment which was latent in the country. * * * * *Since the commencement of the war, Union sentiment had been hunted with the pertinacity with which a fox was hunted in the Quorn country, but it had never been found.* This war was originally described by the noble lord, the Foreign Secretary, as a war on the one side for empire, and on the other for independence. It was still on the one side a war of independence, *but on the other it is a war of revenge, and in that blind desperation every other consideration has been lost sight of—national honor, national solvency, national decency, and national humanity.* He did not quarrel with the North for striving to regain the South, if they really believed that a Union feeling existed there, but having been through every one of the Southern States in the year 1860, he had ascertained that the whole heart and spirit of the South was bent upon separation; that they were prepared to take the first opportunity to carry it out; and that the desire for it was not simply the desire of a few intriguers, but pervaded the whole atmosphere of the country. [Hear, hear.] It might be justly said that humanity began at home. In Lancashire our countrymen were suffering from what was even more harrowing than actual privation, and that was the humiliation of having to rely, not on their own honest industry, but on the alms of others. The only source of relief was a supply of cotton. We could not obtain an adequate supply from India, but there were 3,000,000 bales waiting to come to us from America. We had the assurance, also, that if we interposed our action would not be isolated. *France was notoriously most anxious to join in an endeavor to stop the war.* That desire arose, not because she was likely to suffer as much as ourselves from the want of cotton, but because in any distress the manufacturers looked to the Government for help, and that responsibility involved a danger which might shake the throne. It was well known in France that no cotton worth speaking of would come from America this year, and that for their supply during the next two or three years, if it did not cross the Atlantic, they would have to go on their bended knees to us. But what was the practice of the American Government itself in similar circumstances? Mr. Buchanan, in his dispatch to Mr. Rush in regard to the recognition of the French Republic, said, "It is the duty of the United States Government always to be the first to recognize a new Government." In illustration of the anxiety of the States to recognize *de facto* Governments, Mr. Buchanan exultingly stated that the Pope, the Emperor Nicholas, and President Jackson were the only authorities on earth who recognized Don Miguel. [Hear, hear.]

[Mr. Gregory then went on to review the action of the United States Government in the recognition of Hungary, South American Republics, etc.]

And what had been the conduct of the Confederate Government since it became what he might call independent? It had fulfilled the pledge which Mr. Davis had given as to its policy. It had thrown open the Mississippi, it had repealed the navigation laws, it had imposed the very smallest possible ad valorem duties, and had laid it down as a principle that the duties were to be imposed for revenue, and not for protection. [Hear, hear.] One act of the Confederate Government had been greatly objected to by members of that House—the burning of the cotton. But it was not with a view to starve Manchester, but New-England, that that was done. * * *Gen. Hunter was raising forty thousand wretched negroes to fight for the North,* and if the Union were restored they would not be permitted within the precincts of the State of Illinois, for which they were asked to fight. *The résumé was, that if they wished to put a stop to this lamentable war, if they wished to avert the terrible calamity impending on Lancashire, they should adopt the resolution of his honorable friend.* [Hear.] The question had been asked, if the House agreed to the resolution, and mediation was in consequence offered, where would it be should the offer be refused? If made in a friendly spirit, and in conjunction with other Powers, *he believed that it would not be refused, and the solemn proffer of mediation would, he contended, be the signal for the bursting of the war bubble.* [Hear, hear.] He repeated that if mediation were offered in a respectful and fair spirit, he believed that thousands and thousands of Americans would gladly respond to the offer. [Hear, hear.] There would be a lull of arms before long, and he trusted that that would offer an opportunity for restoring peace to America. Deep-seated as the feelings on both sides were, yet time, the healer of all things, closed even the severest wound; and now, in the darkest hour, he contended that, if peace could only be brought to prevail, there might be in America two great republics existing, as empires did, in conjunction, without strife or violence. Rivalries there might be between them, but only, he trusted, in promoting the arts of peace. Most heartily did he hope that these two great republics, taking different courses, divergent but not hostile, independent but not forgetful of their common origin, might bear toward each other feelings of friendship and brotherhood. In the language of Abraham to Lot, one might say to the other: "Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. Let there be no strife between thee and me, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen, for we are brethren." [Cheers.]

Lord Palmerston, (Liberal)—I should hope, after the length to which the debate has gone, that the House will be disposed to come to a division to-night [cheers] on the motion of the honorable gentleman for Sunderland. The subject which we have been debating is one of the highest importance, *and one of the most delicate character,* [hear, hear,] *and I cannot think that the postponement of the conclusion of this debate till next week can be attended with any beneficial result, either one way or other.* [Cheers.] I confess I regret very much that my honorable friend has thought it his duty to bring this subject under discussion in this House in the present state of things. [Cheers.] There can be but one wish on the part of every man in the country with respect to this war in America, and that is that it should end. [Hear.] I might doubt whether any end which can be satisfactory, or which could lead to an amicable settlement between the two parties, is likely to be accelerated by angry debates in this House. [Cheers.] We have had to-night the American war waged here, in words, by champions on both sides. It is quite true that many things have been said which must be gratifying to the feelings of both parties now fighting in America; but, on the other hand, things have been said in the warmth of debate which must tend to irritate and wound the feelings of both sides, and it is in human nature to think more of things that are offensive, than of things which are gratifying and friendly. I confess, therefore, that I regret that the debate has been brought on, and I should earnestly hope that the House would not agree to the motion of my honorable friend, but would leave it in the hands of the Government to deal with the future, content, as I believe the country is, with the manner in which the past has been conducted by them. [Cheers.] I don't ask this upon the ground of confidence in the Government of the day, because I think that whatever party might have the rule in this country—whoever might sit on these benches, it would be wise and expedient in the House to leave a matter of such difficulty, of such delicacy, and of such immense importance in the hands of the responsible Government of the day, [hear, hear,] to deal with it according to the varying circumstances of the moment, and not by a resolution to dictate and point out a specific course, and to tie up their hands, thus taking upon the House of Commons the responsibility which ought properly to belong to the Government. [Cheers.] The motion of my honorable friend points to two courses—mediation and acknowledgment. We have heard a very learned and well-argued speech from the right honorable gentleman opposite on the question of acknowledgment. *I am not going to dispute that if this country thought it right to take that course we should be perfectly justified in acknowledging the independence of the Southern States, provided only that that independence had been—in the words which he used—"firmly and permanently established."* [Hear, hear.] Moreover, I quite concur with him, that our acknowledgment of that independence, if we thought right to make it, would be no just cause of war, no just cause of offence on the part of the United States as against this country. But the cases which the right honorable gentleman cited—more especially the case of the South American Republics—were totally different from that which is now presented to our consideration. [Hear, hear.] The South American Republics were not acknowledged till a great many years after they had practically achieved and obtained their independence. That was a war between them and Spain—separated by the wide Atlantic from her revolted subjects—and unable with any degree of power to reëstablish her authority over them; and, I believe, it was nearly fifteen years—certainly a great many years—before their independence was acknowledged. But what was the state of affairs in this case until the uncertain rumors we have received this day? A fortnight ago it was doubtful whether the Confederates or the Federals would be in possession of Richmond. It was but a few days ago that we imagined that the whole course of the Mississippi was in the hands of the Federals—we knew that New-Orleans, and possibly Charleston, were in their hands, and, I contend, that up to the present moment, whatever may be the opinion which anybody may entertain of the resolution of this great determined nation of the South to fight to the last for the maintenance of its independenc, practically, the contest has not yet assumed that character which would justify this country in assuming that that independence was permanently and fully established. [Cheers.] But, then, many people who talk of acknowledgment seem to imply that that acknowledgment, if made, would establish some different relations between this country and the Southern States. *But that is not the case. Acknowledgment would not establish a nation, unless it were followed by some direct active interference.* [Hear, hear.] Neutrality, as was well observed by the right honorable gentleman opposite, is perfectly compatible with acknowledgment. You may be neutral in a war between two countries whose independence you never called in question. Two long-established countries go to war; you acknowledge the independence of both, but you are not on that account bound to take part in the contest. The right honorable gentleman argued that we had taken a step toward acknowledgment by admitting that the South had belligerent rights, but Vattel and all the best authorities on the law of nations hold that when a civil war breaks out in a country, and is firmly established there, *other nations have the right to deal with those two parties as belligerents, without acknowledging the independence of the revolted portion of the country.* [Hear, hear.] Admitting that the war has been established on such a footing that each party is entitled to be regarded by other countries as belligerentse, the mere fact of our having acknowledged that those two parties are belligerents in the international sense of the term does not imply a step toward acknowledging one or the other of them as an independent nation. Nobody can be insensible for a moment of the vast importance to this country of a speedy termination of that war. [Hear, hear.] We all know the privations and sufferings which a great portion of our population are enduring in consequence of that war; but, on the other hand, it has been well put by an honorable gentleman who spoke in this debate that any attempt to put an end to it by active interference would only produce greater evils, greater sufferings and greater privations to those who interfered. [Hear, hear.] There is no instance, I believe, in the history of the world of a contest such as that now going on in America—a contest of such magnitude between two different sections of the same people. *The Thirty Years' War in Germany was a joke to it in point of amount and magnitude.* It was but the other day that I saw a map sent by the Quartermaster-General of the Federal forces on which was marked out the positions of 720,000 Federal troops. We now hear that 300,000 more men are to be called into the field—making 1,000,000 of men on one side, and probably there is something not much less on the other. Irritation and exasperation on both sides are admitted by all who have taken part in the debate, and is that the moment when it can be thought that a successful offer of mediation could be made to the two parties? [Hear, hear.] My honorable friend said, "I don't care for that; we had better offer mediation and let it be refused, and if that were followed by acknowledgment, that acknowledgment would ultimately lead to a satisfactory settlement between the two parties." *I wish to guard myself against anything in regard to the future. The events of this war have been so contrary to all anticipation, from time to time, that he would be a bold man indeed who should attempt to prophesy from month to month what character the war would assume.* [Hear,] I believe the country and this House are of opinion that the Government has, up to the present time, pursued a wise and prudent course. [Cheers.] We should be too happy if any opportunity should present itself which would afford us a fair and reasonable prospect that any effort on our part might be conducive to establish peace between these two parties who are carrying on a desolating and afflicting contest, but I think that the House had better leave it to the discretion of the Government to judge of the occasions which may arise, and of the opportunities which may present themselves. [Hear, hear.] It is upon that ground that, without going into any investigation of the rights on either side as to which may be right and which wrong, without expressing any judgment—because I think it is the duty of the Government of this country to abstain from expressing any judgment upon the two parties, *I ask the House not to sanction this resolution.* If at any time we should be able by friendly offices to contribute to the establishment of peace, it can be only by presenting ourselves in the shape of impartial persons, not tied by opinions either one way or the other, anxious only to promote that settlement between the two which may be consistent with the feelings and interests of both. It is only in that way that we can render any service; and, in order to remain in that position, to enjoy that character, it is necessary that we should avoid pronouncing any judgment or opinion. I, therefore, do not follow the example of those who have expressed opinions upon the merits of the two parties. *I only entreat the House not to adopt the resolution of my honorable friend,* [hear, hear] *but to leave to the responsible Government the task of judging what can be done, when it can be done, and how it can be done.* [Cheers.]

Mr. S. Fitzgerald (Conservative) said he had moved the adjournment of the debate in order to allow some member of the Government the opportunity of addressing the House on the question. He certainly was not prepared to contend that the present state of things justified a different course from that recommended by the motion of his honorable friend. [Hear, hear.] *Surely, the horrors of the contest are such as to demand our interference on behalf of peace—not a direct armed interference, but a friendly mediation in concert with the other Powers of Europe.* He was perfectly astonished at the seeming inability on the part of the Government to recognize the magnitude of the evils impending over the North of England through the want of cotton. Were they quite sure that during the coming Winter the manufacturing districts might not be characterized by as much social disorder as they would be by social distress? He conceived the responsibility which the Government were willing to assume was the most serious ever assumed by a Government in modern times. [Hear, hear.] *If the Government would take the initiative in inducing the Powers of Europe to invite the two contending Powers to come to some termination of their difficulty, they might have it in their power to restore peace to the other hemisphere, and content and prosperity to this.* [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Hopwood (Conservative) protested against the attempt of the noble lord to stifle discussion on this most important question. He believed that *restoration of the Union was impossible,* and, considering the condition of the working population in the North, the question ought not to be lost sight of by the House. The honorable member then withdrew an amendment to Mr. Lindsay's motion which stood in his name.

Mr. Lindsay said that, *being satisfied with the statement of the noble lord that he would embrace the earliest opportunity to do all that lay in his power to put an end to the war, he would, with the permission of the House, withdraw his motion.*

The motion was then withdrawn.

The London Press on the Debate.

From the London Times, July 19.

The extraordinary news which was brought by the Glasgow yesterday made Mr. Lindsays motion last night singularly ill-timed. If the fates had conspired to deprive him of his long-wished-for opportunity, they could not have made events happen more awkwardly. During the greater part of yesterday *the town was agitated by the news that on the 2d inst. the Federal army, under Gen. McClellan, was on the point of capitulating, even if it did not surrender at discretion.* This startling intelligence received general credence, and even at the time we write we know not that it is wholly untrue. The real position of Gen. McClellan's army, and the result of the series of battles which began on the 28th of June, will not be known to us with certainty for two or three days. Till more certain intelligence arrives, men's minds will remain in the most anxious suspense with regard to the Virginian campaign and its momentous issues. We cannot, therefore, but wish that Mr. Lindsay had consented to withdraw his motion, or, at least, to defer it until the Government and the Legislature had learnt the full extent of the Federal disasters. *It is of the highest importance that this country should commit no rash and ill-considered act, that not even a word uttered by any person in power, should hereafter require modification or retraction. We are evidently approaching a crisis when a most solemn decision well be demanded of the British people, and every step should now be taken with the utmost thoughtfulness and caution.*

With regard to the news received by the *Glasgow*, the public have the same means of judging as ourselves. We know nothing more than is contained in the very circumstantial telegram which we republish this morning, and the later news by the *Arabia* adds nothing to our acquaintance with these events. This telegram was interpreted by many yesterday to mean that McClellan had actually surrendered, but it certainly represents no more than the opinion which prevailed, that McClellan was in extreme danger, and that the Confederate commander was about to destroy his whole army. In the absence of any information on which to rely, it is only by a comparison of the various pieces of news which have reached us that we can judge of the credibility to be attached to it. And here we must admit *that the fact of its coming from a Secessionist city was rather unfavorable to its accuracy. The hopes of the compiler may have given a strong color to the events which he announces.*

We wait with impatience for more extended accounts of these great events. But, though details may be wanting, we have a sufficient knowledge of the main incidents of the campaign. The raising of the siege of Richmond, and the indefinite postponement of even the first success in a campaign for the conquest of Virginia, are advantages to the South which are not easily overrated. *Every man can see that the time draws nigh when our Government will be bound to express its own opinions and the opinions of the public on this calamitous struggle.* It is, indeed, a question to be approached with the utmost care, but, though the execution may require skill and firmness, the principle is simple enough. It has been our habit—a habit justified by reason and international law—to recognize Governments which show themselves able to take a place in the community of nations. *The force and consistency which are demanded of a new Government have been fully shown by the energetic and gallant people who have just achieved so great a triumph.* But still nothing will be gained by debates in Parliament on such a question. The best course is to leave the matter in the hands of the Government, which we cannot doubt, from the speech of Lord Palmerston last night, is fully aware of the importance of the crisis, and is more able to judge the fitting time of action than any private individual. Still the opinion of the country may well be elicited to sustain the Government, and we are but uttering the thoughts of nine Englishmen out of ten when we say that should it appear that the army of McClellan has been so totally defeated as to be incapable of resuming offensive operations, *then the propriety of treating the Confederates as an independent people may be justly discussed by the British Cabinet.*

From the London News, July 19.

Mr. Lindsay's motion having suffered a fifth and final expurgation, made its appearance in the House last night, in spite of an appeal from the member for Hull, founded on the *canards* of the Liverpool Exchange, which came to life so conveniently in the afternoon. * * Mr. Lindsay, in order, as he said, to avoid irritation, favored the House with a statement of the rights and wrongs of the North and South, such as Mr. Mason, of Virginia, might indorse; yet all he demanded of Her Majesty's Government was to present at Washington an offer of mediation, based upon the determination and ability of the seceded States to support their independence, and at Richmond an offer of mediation based upon the military insufficiency of the United States. It was the most opportune moment for obtaining the opinion of the House of Commons on the whole American question, when the stormy petrals were not only brooding on the deep, but actually coming up the Mersey and the Thames.

Mr. W. E. Forster, with his usual clearsightedness and sobriety of judgment, discerned the growing danger of such vexatious resolutions. Declining to give utterance, as an English Member of Parliament, to loose opinions on the policy of the American Government, he asked how peace between the North, fighting for Union, and the South for disunion, was attainable through a friendly mediation of which the sole object was separation. The truth of his emphatic warnings was strikingly confirmed, before the House had adjourned for the night, by the telegraphic intelligence which we publish this morning. It appears that the Mayor of New-York has issued a proclamation to the effect that the services of all loyal citizens are demanded, not only to put down the rebellion, but to also repel with becoming spirit the first approach of foreign intervention, obscurely threatened, which cannot be admitted without national disgrace.

Her Majesty's Government, we rejoice to be able once more to assure our readers, are not mystified by Mr. Whiteside's international law, nor duped by Mr. Lindsay's horror of blockades. In language more than usually calm and judicious, the First Minister declared last night, in substance, that the time for mediation had not yet come, and that mediation, to be free from danger, must be asked for by those who accepted it, and removed from all taint of prejudice and partiality in those who offered it.

From the London Star, July 19.

The audacious invention which yesterday afternoon flustered the City and the Clubs was even honored with reproduction in Parliament. Some of the discreeter sympathizers with the South thought it would be wise to postpone the threatened advocacy of intervention in the face of such good tidings. The surrender, conditional or unconditional, of the greatest of the Federal armies, and consequent deliverance of the Confederate capital, might well be expected to bring the war to a speedy close. They who could be credulous enough to believe the news, might be sanguine enough to entertain the anticipation. But Mr. Lindsay was less discreet and more sceptical. He did not profess to credit a rumor that could be traced to no better origin than the departure of a steamer two days before the telegrams last received. But he refused again to postpone a motion which nobody wanted to discuss. He discoursed for a weary length of time to a House, prostrated with languor, upon topics respecting which the English Parliament is ill-informed and powerless.

The debate assumed a sudden importance when Mr. Whiteside opened his rhetorical batteries in support of the resolution. Until then it was hardly worth noticing that Mr. Lindsay had omitted the words which implied that war was to be alternative of mediation. Thus diluted, Mr. Whiteside accepted it as an instruction to Government to recognize the Confederacy. Though the only speaker on his own side had treated recognition as a mere compliment, and interpreted the office of peace-maker to be that of joining in the conflict, Mr. Whiteside contended that there would be no infringement of neutrality in the acknowledgment of independence. His citation of historic precedents would have been incomplete, but more persuasive, if it had not included Navarino. That was in truth the only precedent which really indicated the sort of recognition desired by the South. Nothing short of a Navarino would break the blockade or deliver Richmond. And, therefore, we have unabated confidence in the preservation of that strict neutrality which is required alike by English honor and international justice.

From the London Herald, July 19.

Mr. Lindsay is very easily satisfied. We do not know how the friends of the Confederate cause will look upon the "bolting of their favorite" on this occasion. But we suspect a great portion of the public will agree that he has been "got at." What on earth could have induced the member for Sunderland to move his resolution? He ought to have had plenty of time to make up his mind as to its merits. He has postponed it half-a-dozen times; he has rounded it, and squared it, and shaved it, to make it as acceptable as possible to the house. He moved it in terms befitting the gravity of the interests it involved. He supported it by arguments that were not even attempted to be answered, and then—he withdrew it. Lord Palmerston disapproved his motion, and Mr. Lindsay was in a moment his lordship's humble servant. The little dream of liberty was over. The independent member sank into his shoes. How could he maintain an opinion unpleasant to his chief? How could he any longer believe "that the time had arrived "when the South ought to be admitted into the "family of nations?" How could he any longer sympathise with the working men of Preston, who gave him such "a soul harrowing picture of the existing distress?" How could he advocate mediation, or anything else, that could give a moment's real embarrassment to Lord Palmerston? We do not blame Mr. Lindsay. We have no doubt he has excellent reasons for the course he took. But we hope that those gentlemen who look upon this great question in the light that the highest national interests reflect upon it, and who see in it something more to be decided than the convenience of a Minister, will not be content to allow Mr. Lindsay to be their spokesman. Let us have their views put broadly and intelligibly to the country, and discussed freely, that our pauperised operatives may know who are their real and who are their false friends; and that the gallant people who are struggling for their liberty and devoting the noblest and wealthiest of their sons to the contest with the mercinary hordes of the North, may learn in whose hearts there dwells a true sympathy with their oppressed and bleeding nationality. Of this we are assured, that intervention may be delayed, but it must come.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were less buoyant on the 18th, owing to some realizations. The false news per *Glasgow* also had some influence. Consols declined ⅛—closing at 92⅞@93.

There was a slight increase in the demand for Money at the Bank. The supply in the open market continued most abundant.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the Bullion of £616,353 sterling.

Baring Brothers quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1d.; Dollars, 5s. 0⅜d.; Eagles, 76s. 2⅜d.

In regard to American Securities, they say: "American Stocks have generally ruled lower during the last week, although there has been no attempt to force sales."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, July 19—A. M.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "On Friday last the market continued depressed and irregular, but on Saturday there were marked symptoms of improvement, and this feeling gained ground on receipt of the American advices showing that nothing decisive had taken place at the seat of war. For American, which is becoming more difficult to find each day, prices are fully ¼d. higher than last week's quotations. Brazil has been in good request, and with only a limited supply offering, prices of Pernams and Maranhams are about ½d. dearer, but Maceo's are not quotably higher. Egyptians fully maintain last week's rates. Surat has been affected by the advices of large shipments, as well as by the recent imports being freely offered as landed, and the advance since Friday is not more than ⅛d.@¼d., and that only partially. Ginned Dharivar, however, which is very scarce, is fully ½d. dearer." The sales of the week foot up 52,860 bales, including 24,710 for speculation, and 17,750 for export. Friday's business was estimated at 7,000 bales, but the market was brought to a sudden stand by the rumors from America, more particularly alluded to in the political news.

The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	19d.	Middling Orleans	18¼d.
Fair Mobile	18¾d.	Middling Mobile	18d.
Fair Uplands	18½d.	Middling Uplands	17¾d.

The stock on hand is 155,400 bales, including 47,530 American. At sea from India, 355,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Prices continued to show an advancing tendency, but business was quiet. Operations were very limited on Friday, owing to the false news alleged to have been brought by the *Glasgow*.

Breadstuffs—The weather has been rather more Summer-like, but is still unsettled. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co.. report: Flour quiet, but firm at 24s. 6d.@28s. 6d. Wheat in good demand, at a recovery of 2d. ⅌ cental from Tuesday's depression; Red Western, 9s. 8d.@11s. 3d.; Southern, 11s.@11s. 3d.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; Southern, 11s. 9d.@12s. 6d. Corn in good demand and generally 3d.@6d. over Tuesday's rates; Mixed, 28s.@28s. 3d.; Yellow, 28s. 6d.; White, 32s.@32s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.

Provisions—Beef sells merely in retail. Pork heavy and still drooping. Bacon in fair demand for good at 29s.@31s. for Cumberland cut. Lard in steady demand at 40s.@43s. Tallow in good request and 6d. dearer; sales at 44s.@46s. 6d. Cheese in good request.

Produce—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "Ashes slow of sale at 34s. 6d. for Pots, and 35s. 6d. for Pearls. Resin dull, and the highest rates of last week barely maintained; sales of common at 22s.@23s. Spirits of Turpentine have dropped from 115s. to 110s. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee unaltered. Rice in good demand at steady rates; sales of Baltimore Bark at 8s.@8s. 6d. Linseed again 9d.@1s. ⅌ quarter dearer. Linseed Oil also still tends upwards; sales at 42s. Jute firm. Cod Oil sells at £41 10s.@£42, and Whale at £38 10s. Petroleum Oil—Crude, £10 5s.@£12 ⅌ ton; Refined, 2s."

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report Breadstuffs generally unchanged, notwithstanding large supplies of foreign. Iron in more demand for Welsh; Bars and Rails £5 5s.@£5 10s.; Scotch Pig, 51s. 3d.@51s. 4½d. Sugar tending upward, and in good demand. Coffee firm. Rice in steady request. Tea quiet, but firm; Congou, 1s. Spirits Turpentine quiet, at 110s.@112s. The Indigo sales at the close showed a decline ranging from 2d. to 9d. on last sales. Linseed is still advancing. Linseed Cakes continue to move upward; Boston Bags £10 5s.@£10 10s. Linseed Oil advanced to 42s. Fish Oils dull. Tallow firm; Y. C., 48s.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

Messrs. John McCall & Co. report Wheat in good demand, and partially 3d.@6d. ⅌ 240 lbs. dearer. Flour fully as high. State, 26s. 9d.@27s. Corn held for rather more money.

LATEST BY THE AUSTRALASIAN.

London, Saturday, July 19—P. M.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* again asserts that the Emperor Napoleon is about to offer the mediation of France to America, and says that the drift of public opinion is in favor of such a course.

The *Moniteur* publishes an account of the battles before Richmond, and says:

"One thing is certain—the army of the North was crushed on the field by overwhelming numbers. It had to give up, foot by foot, several miles of ground. It has lost guns, prisoners and stores, and, for the present, Richmond is disengaged."

Liverpool, Saturday Evening.

The Lord Primate of Ireland, Lord George Beresford, died this morning at Donaghadee.

Liverpool, Saturday, July 19—Evening.

The steamer *Arabia*, from Boston, reached here at 6 o'clock this evening.

Cotton—The sales of cotton, to-day, reached only 5,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firmer for American, with a trifling advance; but Surats were still declining. Under the American advices per *Arabia*, the market has generally recovered from the hoax per *Glasgow*.

Breadstuffs steady. Corn still advancing.

London, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 92¾@92⅞.

American Stocks dull. The latest sales were: Erie Railroad, 27¾@28¼; Illinois Central, 49½@48½ discount.

Havre Cotton Market.

The sales of Cotton for the week have been 7,500 bales Orleans *tres ordinaire* at 149 fr. The market is generally dull.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The market yesterday closed quiet but firm.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The West Fairly Waked Up—The Revelations of the Chicago New Directory—Increase of Population in 1861-'62—The Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 28, 1862.

The West is at length fairly ablaze upon the subject of the war. When the new call was first received, it found the public mind but illy prepared for a response. The general feeling which was abroad, that there had been inefficiency and mismanagement, had caused a dissatisfied gloom almost everywhere. It was not until the passage of the Confiscation act, and the assurance that more vigorous and stringent measures would be adopted, that the people roused to meet the impending crisis.

Public meetings are now being held all over the West, and much enthusiasm prevails. Volunteering goes on quite rapidly, and a regiment was dispatched from Camp Douglas on Saturday evening. Its destination was understood to be Western Virginia. It has been raised since the new call was issued. Other regiments are rapidly filling up in various parts of the State.

Counties, towns, cities and individuals are offering bounties and pecuniary inducements in addition to those offered by the Government, for enlistments. The members of the Board of Trade of this city raised a fund of over $15,000, and in less than two days raised a full battery of artillery. The Board, in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, are raising a regiment, which is now far advanced.

Saturday afternoon and evening were given up to "war measures." Monster public meetings were held, commencing at 2 o'clock, and not terminating until nearly midnight. There were some three or four stands in and around the City Hall-square, at which speakers were addressing the people, and five or six recruiting tents were pitched, at which business was quite active. Among the speakers were Representative ARNOLD and Ex-Representative FARNSWORTH, now Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, which has done such good service on the Peninsula.

There was considerable excitement created last Thursday night by the exaggerated reports of a mutiny among the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas. All sorts of rumors prevailed for a time, and there was a rush to arms. But it turned out that the *emeute* was not so serious as at first reported. There was an outbreak on quite a large scale, and about thirty effected their escape. Most of them have been recaptured—some of them after getting off twenty miles from the city. From the secrecy maintained on the subject at the camp, and the unwillingness to give information, it is suspected that the escape was the result of carelessness and a lack of vigilance on the part of the guards. The fact that nobody was hurt in the scrape is pretty good evidence that there was something amiss.

The new Directory of Chicago, just issued, contains 5,000 names more than that of 1861. This shows that, notwithstanding all adverse influences, there has been a decided increase of our population. The increase has not been to the extent this fact would indicate. It is probable that a portion of the five thousand is the result of extra diligence on the part of the canvassers. But still there has been a respectable accession to our population during the past year. This is shown in the many new business houses which have made their appearance among us, as well as in the large number of buildings which have been erected this season. These latter are estimated at two thousand—a large proportion of which are dwelling-houses. And the advance of rents last Spring, and the demand for residences, point in the same direction.

There has been going on in this city during the past two months a war upon the dogs. Between four and five thousand of these city pests have already fallen victims to official vigilance, and the slaughter still continues.

Our County Court has decided that Treasury notes are a legal tender for county taxes. This will afford some relief, as the Treasurer was demanding specie.

There was an interesting trial of reapers and mowers last week, near Dixon, some seventy miles west of here. A large number of entries were made. The trial is regarded as the most complete and thorough ever had, and attracted a large attendance from all parts of the West. The premiums are not to be awarded until the State Fair in September, but in the meantime the public will have entered judgment upon the comparative merits of the different machines.

Our new crops—cotton, sugar and tobacco—are very promising. The cultivation of cotton was not entered upon as largely as was anticipated, but it is estimated that we shall have 20,000 or 25,000 bales for export. Of sugar and syrup, it is probable that the State will produce more than is wanted for home consumption. The tobacco crop will be largely in advance of any former year. Corn and wheat at least equal. Do you, in New-York and elsewhere, realize the great fact that it is the West which is now saving the country from utter bankruptcy, by supplying the grain and provisions for our heavy exports abroad? In one day, the 18th, we sent forward from Chicago alone 566,000 bushels of grain and grain in flour, and we have averaged from 200,000 to 300,000 daily for months past. Since the opening of navigation, we have sent forward very near 30,000,000 bushels, and the shipments on Saturday were 330,000 bushels, and the receipts 249,000. And soon the new crop will begin to come in, long before the old one is exhausted. The receipts for last week were 35,181 barrels flour, 351,831 bushels wheat, 1,126,280 bushels corn, 115,406 bushels oats. Trade in all departments continues fair, and general business satisfactory. Exchange is a little stiffer, and is selling at ¼. Currency is plenty, but we have to resort to all sorts of "make-shifts" for change. Shinplasters, postage stamps, city railway tickets, &c., &c., pass readily. Can anybody tell where all the change, which was so plenty a short time ago, has gone to?

Some Errors in Gen. Joe Johnston's Report of the Battle of Seven Pines.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing in Saturday's TIMES a quotation from Gen. JOHNSTON'S (rebel) official report of the battle of Seven Pines, I felt somewhat amused at their "capturing 6,000 stand of arms and four regimental colors." What is generally termed capturing colors is to take them from your enemies in battle. I have yet to learn that CASEY'S Division lost a single color in this way; as for our Division, (COUCH'S,) we did not. But some of CASEY'S regiments had two and even three colors, and in the hurry with which some regiments were brought in from fatigue duty, and formed for battle, they took but the one color with them, the others being left in camp; and, in one instance, one had been received a few days before, and had not been unboxed—so I was informed by one of the Color Corporals, whom I saw at the hospital at night after the fight. I remember while dressing the wound of one of CASEY'S Lieutenants, he remarked that his regiment had lost a color in this way, and that he had no doubt the rebel Generals would say they were captured.

As to the 6,000 stand of arms, if he had said that they had gathered together and piled up, in numerous places, about half of that number, with the intention of carrying them away, had not KEARNEY driven their forces away on Sunday morning, it would have been nearer the truth. But secession was founded on a lie, lives and fights on lies, and will die a lying death eventually. LIEUT. H.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

Naval Nomenclature and the Norsemen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In connection with the list of the American navy, published in Saturday's TIMES, will you permit me to make a suggestion in regard to the nomenclature of the new iron-clads. No system appears to have been decided upon, and I perceive you have been obliged to enumerate them as *Ironsides No. 1, Ironsides No. 2, Monitor No. 1* and *Monitor No. 2*, etc.

Would it not be highly appropriate to name these swift, invulnerable vessels after the invincible and enchanted *swords* of the heroes of the fabulous ages? What better name could be devised for the Stevens war-steamer than *Excalibur*, (or *Escalibore*,) the sword of King Arthur, and instead of *Monitor No. 6* or *7*, would not the name of *Balmung*, the famous sword sung in the *Niebelungen Lied*, indicate a better taste? The other iron-clads might bear such names as *Mimmung*, the sword of Siegfried, or *Graysteel*, or *Throngpiercer*, the sword of Thiodolf, or others which will recur to your memory.

I think that a number of these names may be obtained from *Ellis' Specimens of English Metrical Romance*.

If you think these suggestions of any value, Mr. Editor, do have the goodness to press the subject, and save us from the mortification of having our men-of-war named like the streets of New-York, or the Western townships, Class B, No. 8; Class Q, No. 46, &c. Yours, A. H. S.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE.

The College since the last Anniversary—Death of College Officers—The Triennial Catalogue—Necrology of the Year—Baccalaureate Sermon, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

1852 VERSUS 1862.

To youthful eyes, an old college, like an old man, never seems to alter. It wears a staid and venerable aspect, as if Time had already done the utmost, and year after year goes by, making no such changes as are seen among juniors. Old Yale "makes haste slowly." But any one who looks back ten years ago, can discover marked progress. The Alumni Hall, a fine stone building, has been erected, and also a Gymnasium, which is equal to the best. The Medical College occupies a new edifice, and the Scientific School has almost been recreated by the munificence of Mr. SHEFFIELD, whose name it bears. One of the landmarks, the President's house, whence Dominies DWIGHT and DAY overlooked the College-square, has wholly disappeared. The bell which used to ring up with its shrill strokes, the whole college world, at 5½ o'clock, now summons the students to prayers (after breakfast) at 7½ o'clock. The catalogue shows, too, that the course of studies grows every year more thorough and complete.

There are other changes less pleasant to consider. Ten years have made sad havoc in the circle of college officers. Within that time, Kingsley, Ives, Taylor, Goodrich, Gibbs, Bissell, Olmsted, Larned and Herrick, have all passed away.

THE TRIENNIAL CATALOGUE.

This is "Triennial Year." The initiated know very well what this means. For the uninitiated, it may be as well to say that "the Triennial Catalogue,"—so called from its being issued every three years—contains the names of all the graduates of the institution in every one of the departments, except the Theological, which, strangely, as it appears, is not recognized. On this roll all honors—academic and civil—are recorded, and the deaths, too, one after another as they occur, are indicated by the mortal star; so that the volume becomes to all members of the College an interesting memorial, and each new issue is eagerly looked for.

The Triennial now enrolls 8,694 names, of which 7,116 are those of graduates in the regular academic course; 1,790 of the regular graduates are italicised as ordained ministers of the Gospel. The number of physicians and lawyers is not stated; 3,702 of the 7,116 regular graduates (more than half) are dead; 3,414 are consequently living, scattered all over the world.

Of those not enrolled as graduates of the academic course, 775 are honorary or *ad eundem* graduates, 629 are doctors of medicine, 103 are bachelors of law, and 71 are bachelors of philosophy; 5,133 graduates of all classes and departments are supposed to be still living.

THE NECROLOGY OF THE YEAR.

This is the third year in which obituary notices of the graduates of the College have been printed for distribution among the alumni. It is twenty-one years since Professor KINGSLEY began to make his annual register of the deaths. The summary of the names and ages of those deceased in the academic year 1861-2, contains many eminent old men, who have died for their country, a few brave young men who have died for its defence. Among the deceased, the bench is represented by Chief Justice WILLIAMS of Hartford, and the bar by SETH P. STAPLES of New-York City, (the originator, in a certain sense, of the Yale Law School,) Hon. THOS. G. WATERMAN of Binghamton, MINOTT MITCHELL of Westchester County, WILLIAM SILLIMAN and many more. JOSEPH TRUMBULL, the third Governor TRUMBULL of Connecticut, is among the number. So is Gov. JAMES H. ADAMS of South Carolina. The medical profession has lost Dr. ELI IVES, one of the founders of the Yale Medical School. Among noted clergymen deceased within the year, are old Dr. DAVID SMITH, forty years a member of the College corporation, and "never absent from a regular meeting;" Rev. BENJAMIN C. MEIGS, one of the veteran founders of the Ceylon Mission; Rev. Dr. N. S. WHEATON, second President of Trinity College, one of the last persons on whom Yale College (in 1833) conferred the degree of D. D. Among men of letters are ISAAC W. STUART, (son of Prof. MOSES STUART,) author of "Memoirs of Nathan Hale," and "Jonathan Trumbull," and of "Historical Sketches of Hartford;" Rev. CHARLES A. GOODRICH, "Peter Parley's" brother, and his rival in producing entertaining and useful volumes, and JAMES T. SHERMAN, the able and whole-souled editor of the Trenton *State Gazette*. Besides Dr. IVES, the College faculty has lost Professor WILLIAM A. LARNED, "a good man and a true," and Mr. EDWARD C. HERRICK, who has been well characterized as, more than any one else, the *genius loci* of these academic groves. The war has gathered a few martyrs to the struggle for national life—A. W. DRAKE, a young Connecticut Colonel, distinguished at Roanoke Island and Newbern, and NELSON BARTHOLOMEW, a Massachusetts Captain, saved from bullet at Ball Bluff to become soon after the prey of Typhus. Few die more honored, none die more lamented than they!

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The public exercises of the week have commenced as usual with the Baccalaureate sermon, preached on Sunday afternoon by President WOOLSEY. The chapel was crowded with an attentive audience. As in former years, the senior class entered in procession, and occupied the seats directly in front of the pulpit. The text was Proverbs xix., 21—"There are many devices in a man's heart; nevertheless the counsel of the Lord, that shall stand." The object of the discourse was to show that human plans are constantly overruled by Divine Providence, and to enforce the lessons which this doctrine suggests. The application of the sermon made a forcible reference to the present state of this country, and was concluded by an earnest and affectionate address to the graduating class.

YALE! YALE! ATTENTION!

The Class of '48 are hereby notified to meet next year, 1863.

H. M. COTTON,
H. T. BLAKE,
A. D. OSBORNE,
N. SHIPMAN,
Local Committee.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ice in August.

In the present state of the atmosphere there are few among us who are prepared to refuse the consideration of *ice*, be it presented in sherry cobbler, cream, or its grand first principle, water—or recondensed in newspaper form to be taken with the morning coffee. "A *big* thing on ice" is not promised, but merely a few facts, traceable to the same source whence emanates the lumbering but ever welcome concern that pauses before our kitchen entrances early these sultry mornings, and forth from which bounces the hale, rosy "ice man," who, plunging for an instant half out of sight into the stern quarters of his vehicle, produces a tremendous pair of pincers with a huge pendant all bristling with spears of rainbow tint, and showering its cool beads over Biddy's apron, as he slings it into the pan she presents for its reception. Should flirtations ever occur (and it is believed by passers by that they sometimes do) during these refrigerating interviews, it must be because it is so early in the morning when all the family are asleep and some bright Yankee girl takes the part of Biddy—for it is a fact that one of the largest companies in town employ, to a man, none but thoroughbred Yankees, and it is well known how natural a tendency these cute persons possess for the interesting and attractive, incident to their various professions.

Beside the innumerable petty dealers in ice, there are five large wholesale companies. The crop is gathered mainly between Rockland Lake and Albany. These retail it from barges made expressly to convey it hither, to the smaller dealers. From Rockland Lake is taken the Simon Pure article, packed from the mountain beds by the labor of hundreds upon hundreds of hands during the frozen season. This process of gathering in a harvest, the proceeds of which so much of our daily comfort now hinges upon, is no light fancy work. Men have no difficulty in keeping cool the while. It is first marked out in square blocks by horse power, after which a plough divides it two-thirds its thickness, leaving the rest for the action of chisels and axes. This done, a canal is cut through the solid ice to the storing houses, which are close on shore. These houses are three and four stories in height, and form quite a village—the Rockland Company, for instance, occupying fifteen such. The ice is hoisted up and packed by machinery, the layers being so separated as to prevent their freezing together at the edges, though where they are piled one upon the other this naturally occurs to some extent, the rough surface being the only protection.

The barges are towed up from this City, and filled by means of a run or slide, arranged from the house to the open deck of the barge. The pieces weigh about two hundred and fifty pounds each—the barges being five or six tons burden. After navigation closes in Winter, the entire supply is held in these barges, the prices remaining the same as in Summer. There was a movement among ice men, in the Spring, to increase the price of their staple, but it fell through for want of countenance.

At 2 o'clock each morning, the docks along the North River present a lively scene with the army of ice wagons, some six hundred in number, [illegible] demands upon the thirty or forty barges just towed in. Order prevails, however, and each group hovers over his rightful store. The rugged countenances, and still more rugged hands, are lighted at their tasks by flitting rays of myriad lanterns, and the whole scene is strange as fevered fancy of impatient invalid waiting and watching for the dull, heavy rumble and welcome pause of the slow-moving ice-wagon.

Commissioners of Emigration.

A regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, nearly all the members being present. A few bills were referred to the Auditing Committee, after which Commissioner PURDY gave notice that at the next meeting of the Board he would call up the report of the Castle Garden Committee relative to retrenchments. Commissioner CARRIGAN moved to take action on the report at the present meeting, but in view of the absence of Commissioner LOWE, who had taken a prominent part in the matter, it was finally postponed, and the Board adjourned to Aug. 13.

The weekly statement of the Commission is as follows:

Number of emigrants arrived the past week	1,996
Total number from Jan. 1 to July 30	43,502
Number of inmates at Ward's Island institution	659
Funds in Bank July 1, 1862	$3,815 05
Receipts since	106,003 13
Disbursements	68,084 10
Balance in Bank	41,764 08

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST FOR USING TREASONABLE LANGUAGE.—On Tuesday evening, ALFRED GREGORY, a painter by trade, who has been engaged in painting the Custom-house, during a conversation with Mr. WM. ODELL and WM. HOUSTON, Esq., in the store of Mr. HAELETT, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, concerning the war and the way it is prosecuted, became very much excited, and said the war was a swindle; that the Cabinet was a pack of scoundrels; that President LINCOLN and Gen. MCCLELLAN were both traitors, and that if the President crossed his path he would cut him. GREGORY furthermore said Stonewall JACKSON was a good man, and the smartest man in the United States; that he was right, and would like to see him come toward New-York and cross the Rocky Mountains. While GREGORY was using this treasonable language, officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Ward, was called in and arrested him. The accused was taken to the United States Marshal's office, where all the gentlemen named appeared and made affidavits against him. GREGORY was commited to await instructions from Washington as to what disposition should be made of him. The accused says he resides in Fourth-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street.

CROTON DEPARTMENT—LAST DAYS OF GRACE.—The office of the Croton Department presented yesterday a scene similar to that annually witnessed at the office of the Receiver of Taxes. On the 1st of August five per cent. is added by law to unpaid water rents, and the crush to save that percentage yesterday was terrible, all of which might have been saved by heeding the notice of the Commissioners early and constantly given. Triple lines were formed to each desk, representing the various districts, and it was a small day's work to make way into the President's office. Many a one yesterday lost ten times the interest he would have to pay after Aug. 1, by being compelled to lose the entire business day, and all through his own negligence. It was impossible to get at the amount received, as the clerks and officers were too busy to attend to anything but payers. One gentleman, who counts his houses by scores, and his means by hundreds of thousands, and who was fully aware of the requirements of the law, came there at 11 A. M., but finding the triple row of customers preceding him, departed with a rueful face, having before him the certainty of the added five per cent. on several hundred dollars.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—AN IDLE DAY.—With the exception of an investigation in the case of a mock furniture auction case, which has already occupied six days, and which involves the sum of $400, the Mayor's Office was unusually quiet yesterday. This case, which will be fully noted when completed, is but one in a series of complaints against the same parties, whose vocation it is, and has been for years past, to hire a house in some respectable neighborhood, fill it with sham-made furniture, and advertise the sale of elegant furniture of a party either going to Europe or breaking up housekeeping, with the added assurance that everything must be sold, at whatever sacrifice. The house is filled with the cheapest and meanest of furniture, got up in the most gorgeous style, and it is rarely that some victims are not caught in the trap thus adroitly set. In the present case the complainant, a comparative stranger to city morality, went to purchase a carpet, but was induced to expend $398 in articles which proved utterly worthless. Another complaint is pending against the same parties, where the complainant was victimized to the tune of over $350, and as counsel are engaged on both sides, it will be difficult to predict the termination of either.

FRAUDS ON THE RELIEF FUND.—The new family aid loan is being quietly distributed by the several paymasters, who not unfrequently meet the most provoking cases of fraud. An instance has come to light in the Fourth District, at the Rotunda, in which a woman, by the name of Mrs. CONNOR, of No. 22 Vandewater-street, took upon herself the name of CATHARINE O'ROURKE, and presented a certificate that PETER O'ROURKE, *her husband* was a member of the Seventh Company, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V. Under this pretence she was regularly paid under the former ordinance, and has received one payment under the new one. In proof of her truthfulness she presented a marriage-certificate, and made an oath before Justice BRENNAN that she was the wife of said PETER O'ROURKE. It turns out, however, that the only truth in her statement is the fact of marriage, but her husband is at work in Fulton Market; and PETER O'ROURKE is her brother. Under these circumstances her pay has been stopped, and she has been arrested for the fraud.

SUPPOSED FATAL ASSAULT—ANTE MORTEM EXAMINATION.—Coroner NAUMANN was yesterday called to the house, No. 96 Columbia-street, to hold an *ante mortem* examination in the case of JOSEPH WEISSACH, a German, 72 years of age, who is thought to have been fatally injured on Tuesday last. The evidence went to show that Mr. WEISSACH, who is a peddler, called at the house of WM. MILLER, No. 7 Norfolk-street, to sell some goods, MILLER said he wanted no peddlers about his house, and gave the old man a shove. This treatment excited a remark from WEISSACH, whereupon MILLER pursued and violently shook and struck him on the head. The peddler fell insensible to the walk and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. He was subsequently taken home, and his life being considered in danger, the Coroner was called. After hearing the testimony, the jury found that JOSEPH WEISSACH came to his injuries at the hands of WILLIAM MILLER. The latter was arrested and held in $1,000 bail to await the result of the injuries.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—On Tuesday evening, a man named WILLIAM MATTHEWS appeared at the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, and requested that PATRICK EVERETT, of No. 162 East Thirty-second-street, should be arrested for being drunk and disorderly, and threatening the lives of various persons living in the house. Accordingly Officer CARMICHAEL was deputed to look after the matter, and on reaching MATTHEWS' house the latter hid himself in a room, but was pursued by the policeman. During the struggle that ensued EVERETT struck the officer on the head with an axe, cutting him severely. Assistance being obtained, EVERETT was secured and taken to the Station-house. He was subsequently arraigned before Justice KELLY, and held in $500 to answer a charge of felonious assault on officer CARMICHAEL.

AN ACT OF INJUSTICE TO THE POLICE.—A paragraph appeared in one of the morning papers of Tuesday, to the effect that the Twenty-second Ward Police had notified shopkeepers in the Eighth and Ninth avenues not to take postage stamps in exchange for goods, as they would not be redeemed by the Treasury Department. Capt. SLOTT not having issued such an order, and being entirely ignorant of the affair, determined to find the author of the report, which was untrue in every particular. After a long search the author was found in the person of Mr. HENRY CLAY REYNOLDS, of No. 527 Ninth-avenue, and he confessed to giving currency to the rumor. His excuse was, that when he saw the public being imposed upon, he felt it to be his duty to set the matter right.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning an old woman named CATHARINE ROMAINE was found dead, in a shanty, in Fortieth-street, near First-avenue, by Officer FOWLER, of the Twenty-first Precinct. When the body was discovered, a son of deceased, fourteen years of age, was lying asleep by her side. When questioned by the Officer, the boy said that he had been talking with his mother some three hours previously, and did not think she was very sick at that time. He went to sleep again, and did not know when she died. Deceased was a rag-picker, and very destitute. Coroner RANNEY was notified to hold an inquest.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday noon cart No. 2,302 passed this office heavily laden with calves. The poor things were thrown into the cart heads and tails, as the case might be. Three of them had their heads far over the tail-board, their necks swollen fearfully, their eyes bloodshot and terribly distended, their frames undoubtedly agonized in the most absolute manner, while the [illegible] upon them, and three unfeeling butchers sat stolidly upon the seat. The sight was simply disgusting, and one which impels us to give it publicity and to ask, is there not some law by which such cruelty can be punished and such abominations put an end to?

SOLDIERS' BODIES IN WAITING.—The bodies of the following named officers and soldiers are now in the receiving tomb at Greenwood, awaiting the proper transfer to the lot recently given by the Cemetery Association to the Soldiers' Relief Association: Col. JOHN L. RIKER, Anderson Zouaves; Lieut. THEODORE LAURIER, Sickles' Brigade; DAVID CRAWFORD, Co. C, Seventy-second New-York Volunteers; LEVI LEONARD, Co. B, Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers; GEO. E. MERCHANT, brought from Pittsburgh Landing; JARED D. BOERUM, killed on board the gunboat *Galena*.

A CALL.—The Constitutional State Committee have issued the following call:

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

SIR: At the request of several members of the Constitutional Union Executive Committee of the State of New-York, the Committee will meet at the Delavan House, in the City of Albany, on Tuesday, the 5th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., to confer and take action in relation to calling a State Convention, to nominate State officers for the ensuing election. Yours, truly,

F. A. TALLMADGE, Chairman.
GEO. A. HALSEY, Secretary.

ARREST OF A TILL THIEF.—Detective KING yesterday arrested one PAUL C. HOFFMAN, who is charged with stealing $15 in bills from the till of JULIUS A. KNOOP, doing business at No. 131 Bowery. The prisoner entered the place and asked for a drink of water, when ALFRED BEITER, the boy in charge, went out for some water. On his return, he saw the prisoner coming from behind the counter, and missing the money, caused his arrest. HOFFMAN was taken before Alderman FREAR, at the Tombs, and locked up for trial.

CENTRAL PARK MONUMENT.—The first adornment of this kind which has been placed in Central Park, is a fine bust of SCHILLER, the German poet. It is near Bridge No. 21, in full view of the Ramble. Some years ago a Schiller Festival was held in this City, at which time a fund was started for the purpose of procuring some suitable remembrance of the distinguished departed, and this is the result. The bust is of colossal size, and rests on a stone pedestal fifteen feet high. At an early day it will be inaugurated, with appropriate ceremonies.

FULTON FERRY AFFAIRS.—We learn from Mr. CYRUS P. SMITH, the President of the Union Ferry Company, that the contractors agreed to finish the reconstruction of the Fulton Ferry accommodations by the 1st of September, but the difficulty of procuring iron is apparently an insurmountable one, and will undoubtedly delay the work for several weeks more.

NEW WEEKLY.—The new German weekly, called *Von Haus zu Haus*, has been issued by the proprietors of the *New-Yorker* Journal. Dr. ARMING is the editor, and, judging from his first number, we see no reason why he should not work his way to a permanent and remunerative position with the literary class of our Teutonic population.

MARRIED MEN ONLY TO BE APPOINTED ON THE POLICE DURING THE REBELLION.—At the regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Board, during the rebellion, will not appoint on the Police force unmarried men, or men on whom families are not dependent for support.

UNITED STATES TRANSPORTS.—The steamer *Virginia* is loading at Pier No. 9, North River, with subsistence stores for Washington and Fortress Monroe. The schooner *Florence Rogers* is loading for Harrison's Landing, and the steamer *Haze* for Newbern. Each of the above will leave as soon as loaded.

COMING HOME.—The Aldermanic Committee which recently went to Washington to confer with and advise the President concerning the propriety of recruiting at present only for the old regiments, reached this City last evening. They are all well.

DISOBLIGING STAGE COMPANY.—The Madison line of stages, running to Wall-street Ferry, yesterday incommoded the public, and sustained some loss, by refusing to take stamps. We are glad to believe that they have the monopoly of such "independence."

THE CHRISTY WILL CASE.—The matter of the will of the late E. P. CHRISTY, which was to have come on before the Surrogate yesterday, was further postponed for one week.

ADMITTED TO PROBATE.—The wills of CHARLES NASH, G. A. STERLING, A. JAMES, A. T. FANSHOW, ALICE MCKINNEY and EDWARD EVITT, were yesterday admitted to probate.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court—JULY 30, 1862.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The Major Barbor.—Application being made in this case by the Clerk for an order to pay the proceeds into the Treasury of the United States, pursuant to the late act regulating proceedings in prize, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict, on the part of the captors, opposed, on the ground that the proceeds were already in the hands of Mr. Cisco, drawing 4 per cent. interest, and should not be withdrawn for the sole purpose of redepositing them free of interest.

The United States vs. The schooner Shark.—This was a similar application on the part of the Clerk, and on the part of the claimants it was opposed, on the ground that the proceeds in this case had been, by the consent of all parties, paid into the Treasury of the United States, and Treasury notes given therefor; that the Clerk could not be said to have the funds in hand, and that the act did not require the Clerk to sell the securities, nor should the Court make such an order without the consent of all parties.

E. D. Smith for the Government; Benedict, Burr & Benedict for the claimants.

In several other cases the Clerk, Marshal and Prize Commissioners presented to the Court their bills of costs and disbursements, to be taxed preparatory to complying with the act of July; and it was submitted to the Court whether such costs could be paid or taxed until final decrees were rendered, and whether the gross proceeds must not therefore be paid into the Treasury.

Witnesses in the Army of the Potomac—Rights of Preferred Creditors.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Bostwick, Receiver, &c., vs. Farrell et al.—This was an application made by Messrs. Kobbe & Corlies, an auction firm in the City, to be made parties defendant in the action, under section 122 of the Code, so that they may push the cause to immediate trial, and have the question of fraud involved determined, and the fund in the hands of the Receiver paid over.

In September, 1859, the defendants in the action made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, and preferred Messrs. Kobbe & Corlies, who are judgment creditors for upward of $7,000. In December following, the plaintiff herein was appointed Receiver, and commenced an action against the assignors and assignee to set aside the assignment as fraudulent. The defendants set up for answer that the assignment was made in good faith, and denied all fraud.

The cause was placed on the calendar for the May Term, 1860, but has never been brought on for trial. In the meantime the assignee has collected about $3,000 out of the assigned property, but, as alleged, declines paying over the same, or making the proper dividends among the creditors, until the determination of this action; and although nearly three years have elapsed since the commencement of the action, no disposition has been made of this fund, and it now remains in the hands of the assignee. Kobbe & Corlies, being first preferred creditors, claimed that they were entitled to receive this fund on account of their claim, and hence this motion.

The Receiver and assignee oppose the motion, on the ground that there has been no unnecessary delay in bringing the cause to trial, an important witness being in the Army of the Potomac; and that this application is improperly made, inasmuch as the other judgment creditors may ask the same privilege, and thus greatly embarrass the case.

The petitioners reply that the testimony of the absent witness could have been taken long before the war broke out, and can be taken even now, by commission; and that if the Courts permit such litigation to be delayed for such reasons, the creditors may in many cases be deprived of the immediate benefits which the statute in respect to assignments is designed to afford. Decision reserved.

J. S. Ritterband, for motion: Fullerton & Knox, and C. Smith, opposed.

Charges and Counter Charges—A Disgusting Recital.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Bridget O'Reilly vs. Thomas O'Reilly.—The plaintiff sued for a divorce, alleging cruelty in the first instance and adultery in the last, and now moved for alimony and counsel fee pending the suit, averring that the defendant had property.

The husband opposed the motion by an affidavit which set forth that he was a hod-carrier, and earned only sufficient to support him from day to day. His affidavit also charged that the plaintiff was an infamous woman; that she had been an inmate of houses of prostitution, and that she had caused his children to desert him, and led their daughters into a life of infamy like her own.

The motion was denied.

Ordered to File Security.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Ramos vs. Casanova et al.—This was a motion for an order directing the plaintiff to file security for costs, and was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The Court now granted the motion, with $10 costs to abide event.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Malam vs. Simpson et al.—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

King, &c., vs. Phillips, &c.—Motion granted for stay to make motion for new trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 30, 1862.

$26,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Cou.	98¼	200 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	7½
5,000 do	99⅝	50 Pacific M. S. Co.	109¼
1,000 U. S. 6s, '68..Cou	97	200 do.........s60.	109
2,500 Trea. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes......small.	102¾	125 do	109¾
10,500 do	102⅞	50 do	109⅞
2,000 do..indorsed.	101¾	50 do.........b30.	109⅞
5,500 do	102¾	150 Chic. & R. I. R.	62¾
11,000 U. S. 6s 1 y'r Cer.	98⅝	100 do	62⅞
2,000 Ken. 6 ℘ ct. lar. b.	94	25 Mil. & P. DuC. R.	31
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	50⅜	25 Mil. & P. DuC. 1st pr.	90
2,000 Va. State 6s	54	100 N. Y. Cent. R.	92¾
5,000 do	53	260 do	93
3,000 Mo. State 6s	46¼	1200 do	92⅞
21,000 N.Y. Cen. Bs. '76.	109	300 do.........b30	93
10,000 E.R.3dM.B.'83 s30	98¼	50 do.........b60	93
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs.	89¾	50 do.........b60	93⅛
6,000 do	90	50 do.........b10	92⅞
1,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	90½	100 do.........b30	92⅞
3,000 do	90	50 do.........s10	92¾
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	81½	150 do.........s60	92⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B's	94	180 Erie Railway	34
2,000 T.H.&A.1stM.s15.	106	100 do.........s30	33⅞
4,000 C.& N. W.A.B's.	47	100 do	33¾
3,000 C. & N.W. 2d M.	27	200 Erie R. Pref.	62½
5,000 To. & Wa. 2d M.	62	100 do.........b60	62¾
11,000 Mil.&P.DuC.1stM	93½	100 Hud. R. Railroad	44½
6,000 Gal.&Ch.1stM.ex.	106	25 do	44¾
5,000 Gal.&Chic.2dM.B.	104	200 Harlem Railroad	14½
5,000 Chic. & R. I. Bds.	103	100 Mich. Cen. R.	59½
1,000 Clev. &Tol.S.F.B	91¼	200 do.........b30	59½
1,000 do	91½	100 do.........b10	59½
3,000 Pits.,F.W.&C.1 M	92½	100 do.........b60	59¾
5,000 do	92¼	5 Mich.S.& N.I.G.S.	55
3,500 Pits.,F.W.&C.2 M	76¾	100 do	55¼
8 Bk. of State of N.Y.	90	5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	118½
10 Am. Exchange Bk.	91	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.b30	21⅝
5,000 American Gold.	115⅜	250 do	21½
144,000 do	115¼	300 do.........b30	21¾
40,000 do	115	250 Gal. & Chicago R.	68
15,000 do	114⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	47
22,000 do	114¾	200 do.........s30.	46⅞
		50 Park Bank	108

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s '65	92	50 Pac. Mail St. Co.s30.	111
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	99	30 do	111
10,000 U. S. 6s '81..C.b60	99⅛	50 do	111¼
10,000 do	99¼	8 do	111⅛
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘c.N.	102⅞	50 do.........b30.	111⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	50⅜	50 do.........b30.	111⅜
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds	95	50 do	111⅛
1,000 Han.&St.J.R.bds	46	700 N. Y. Central Rd.	93⅛
5,000 Tol.&Wab. 2d m.	62	50 do.........b60	93⅛
5,000 do	61	50 do	93⅛
10,000 do	60	100 Harlem Railroad	14⅛
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	90½	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	56
1,000 do	90⅛	270 Panama Railroad	134
5,000 do	90	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57¾
5,000 Chi.&N.W.I.bds.	78	500 do	58
4,000 Mil.&P.D'C. 1st m	94	300 do	57⅞
51 Bank of St. of N.Y.	90	5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	119
45,000 American Gold..	114⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.b30	47⅜
125,000 do	114⅜	100 do	47⅛
50 Mich. Cen. R....b30	60¾	200 do	47⅜
250 do	60	50 Chi. & Rock I.R.s30	63⅜
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R..	25⅛		

WEDNESDAY, July 30—P. M.

The price of Gold fell to-day from 115⅜ to 114⅜ ℘ cent., under the influence of the more favorable foreign news by the *Australasian*, and the free offering of bills on England drawn against Breadstuffs and Provisions. The advices by the steamer are not only tranquilizing politically, but point to a yet larger demand for American Grain. The rates for Merchant Bills to-day are quoted 124@125 ℘ cent., and for Bankers' 126@126½ ℘ cent. The *Persia* having sailed at an early hour in the forenoon, nothing was done to-day for her mail. The prevailing disposition is to hold off from operations for the mail of Saturday. At the close of business this afternoon Gold is a fraction steadier, and there is a demand at 114½ ℘ cent.

The Stock Exchange improved ½@¾ ℘ cent., and in the case of New-York Central Shares 1@1½ ℘ cent., on the English news, and a more cheerful feeling generally prevailed on the Street through the day. Some few parties who had been operating against the Stock Market, on the calculation of bad political news from England, were of course disappointed, but as a general remark there is a sense of relief from the deliberate and judicious action of the British Commons, under the lead of Lord PALMERSTON. The amount of business accomplished at either Board to-day was not very large, but the market throughout showed much firmness, and at the close in the afternoon the following improvement on yesterday's quotations was established. The Government 6 ℘ cents, the New-York Road Shares, the Western Shares and the Railway Mortgages, all participated in the rise, and so did Pacific Mail and Panama Shares:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	92¼	93⅛	Pacific	110	111¼
Erie	33⅞	34⅛	Panama	132	134½
Erie Preferred	62⅜	63	U. S. 6s, 1881	98½	99¼
Rock Island	62⅜	63½	U. S. 7.30 T. Bs.	102⅞	103
Toledo	46⅞	47½	U.S. Notes C.H.	106¼	105¼
Mich. Cen	59½	60½	Missouris	46	46½
Mich. Southern	25	25¼	Tennessees	50¼	50⅝
Mich. Guarant'd	54¼	56½	U. S. 5s, '74	86¾	87
Illinois Cen	56¼	57½	Gold	115⅜	114⅜
Galena	67⅜	68¼	Bills on Lond'n	127	126

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	99	Pacific	120
Merchants'	99	Bk. of the Republic	89
Phœnix	100	Hanover	75
Greenwich	140	Metropolitan	96½
Butchers' & Drovers	110	Continental	85
State of New-York	90	Commonwealth	80
Commerce	89	Park	108
American Exchange	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. The market is generally firmer, to-day, under a good investment demand for nearly all the leading descriptions:

New-York Cen. 6s	102	T.H.& Alt. firsts	106
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	99	T. H. & Alt. seconds	80½
New-York Cen. 6s, sub.	99	LaC. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	21½
New-York Cen. 7s, '64.	103	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	93½
New-York Cen. 7s, '76.	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts	62
N. Y. Cen. 7s Conv. '76.	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts, as'd	47
Erie firsts, '68	107½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	27
Erie seconds, '64	106	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	78
Erie seconds, '79	107	Han. & St. Joseph 1sts.	45
Erie thirds, '83	98¼	Lack. & Western Bds.	102¾
Erie fourths, '80	89½	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	105
Erie fifths, '88	82½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	90
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85.	105½	Tol. & Wabash seconds.	60
Hudson thirds '75	90	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	75
Harlem thirds, '68	82	Mil.&Pr.Du.Ch'n firsts	94
Mich. Cen., 8 ℘c., '69-72.	104½	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext.	106
Mich. Cen. n.f. 8 ℘c. '82.	107½	Gal. & Chic. seconds	104
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ℘c. 1sts.	107	Chic. & Rock I. firsts	102½
Mich. South. 7 ℘c. 1sts.	100	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	91⅛
Mich. South. 7 ℘c. 2ds.	81	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	107
North. Ind. firsts	100	N. Jersey Cen. seconds.	104½
N. Ind., Gosh. Line	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	92
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘c.	99½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	76¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘c., '75	94		

The rates for Money are 5@6 ℘ cent., and the supply easy, both at Bank and in the open market. At the Sub-Treasury, deposits continue to be taken at 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The Custom entries to-day paid a revenue of $458,000, the heaviest sum received, in a single day, for several years past. To-morrow is the last day for making entries under the existing rates of duty. The demand for Gold to remit to the Southwest for the purchase of Cotton, is reduced, by the military order at Memphis that no more purchases for Gold will be allowed. If holders decline to accept United States Notes, they will not be permitted to make sales. We presume that it has been found out that the Gold heretofore paid makes its way, in many cases, into the Confederate lines, and the Cotton threatened with destruction by fire after being paid for in Gold.

The news from England by the steamship *Australasian*, to-day, appeared to satisfy the Street that there is to be no intervention in American affairs, or recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the British Government, at present. The debate in Parliament on the night of the 18th July, and the speech of the Prime Minister, are deemed conclusive on this subject. The practical speech of Lord PALMERSTON is especially acceptable on this side. A letter from one of the oldest Banking firms in London, touching political affairs and the British Grain Crop, says:

"Our Government again last night denied any intention of interfering in your affairs. They are perfectly aware that no good can come of it, at present, and that any advice they might offer would be received in the worst spirit. Money is very easy with us, and likely to continue so for some time. *But our weather is very unsatisfactory.* Occasionally we have a fine Summer day, but at night it will be followed by a rain, and we have little hope of a change for the better for some few weeks; as without pinning one's faith to the old superstition respecting St. Swithin, it is undoubtedly proved by past experience that, if the weather assumes a cloudy and rainy character, and generally unsettled, about the middle of July, it continues so for a month or more without much variation."

The London Circular of Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, on American Stocks, says:

"The market for American Securities in London has been further depressed by the recent news of reverses to the Federal army before Richmond, and by the increasing high rate of exchange. Shippers decline buying at all, except at considerable reduction from existing quotations. There has, however, been buying on home account, which tends to give some support. This demand is chiefly for the shares and bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad; also for sterling bonds of such railroads as have issued them in that form, and for bonds where the coupons are payable here at a fixed rate of exchange. Erie Shares are firm at 28 to 28½."

The London Money Market is reported easy. The Bank of England continues to gain in Bullion, the addition for the last week being £616,000, or $3,080,000. The present stock of Bullion in this establishment is £17,672,000, the equivalent of $88,360,000. The price of Money in the London Market is quoted at 2¼@2½ ℘ cent.

The New-York Central management in recently declaring their accustomed half-yearly dividend of 3 ℘ cent., payable on 20th August, made no especial reference to their current finances, the condition of which would have authorized 4 ℘ cent. or even 5 ℘ cent., if rumor speaks truth, for the half year, quite as well as 3 ℘ cent., the increased net earnings being such as to leave a much larger cash balance to income account, after the August dividend, than ever before reported by the Company. The fiscal year of the Road ends 30th September, 1862. The net results of the year will be officially and exactly reported to the Stockholders at the yearly meeting in December. Meanwhile we take leave to say, on authority deemed next to official, and on information derived from at least one of the City Directors of the Company, that the revenues of the Road for the present year were never equaled in the history of the property. The sum total of *nine million of dollars* will assuredly be reached from present appearances, (and judging by the actual results of ten out of the twelve months,) and the net income will also be larger than the most favored years of the Company—1856-7—when $8,027,000 in gross, and 10.25 ℘ cent. net on the capital, after paying interest upon the debt, was earned. The following are the official figures of gross revenue for the first, the highest and the last fiscal years of the Company, to which we add the estimate for the current fiscal year:

Sept. 30, 1854	$5,918,000	Sept. 30, 1861	$7,309,000
Sept. 30, 1857	8,027,000	Sept. 30,'62, (est.)	9,000,000

The gross traffic of the present year is not only the heaviest in amount ever known, but the rates of freight over the Road are understood to be the most remunerative of the last five years, and maintained without the slightest conflict or misunderstanding with the rival trunk lines, which like the Central, have been fully employed this season at similar rates. The net income result of the year, assuming nine millions as the gross traffic, will unquestionably be by far the largest in the ten years' history of this favorite Stock. In other words, the line will earn for the Stockholders more than *ten per cent. per annum*, while the management, in a season of civil war, and from a commendable sense of prudence, have deemed it advisable to divide but *six per cent.*; reserving an extraordinary surplus (which, after all, is the property of the stockholders, and subject to their control,) for future division, or to guard against possible future contingencies.

The July traffic over the New-York Central for the past nine years has been as follows. We add the estimated result for the present July, which, we understand, will exceed all previous years:

July, 1853	$330,000	July, 1858	$458,000
July, 1854	425,000	July, 1859	504,000
July, 1855	471,000	July, 1860	544,000
July, 1856	624,000	July, 1861	523,000
July, 1857	565,000	*July, 1862, estim'd.*	656,000

The Stock Exchange Board took action to-day upon a complaint made by one or more of the members, that the plighted obligation of one of the Western Railway Companies, whose mortgages are dealt in at the Exchange, has not been complied with, that it is wholly disregarded without sufficient reason, and that the Company are thus in default to the public to a large amount, while in the receipt of a gross income which should forbid such default. The complaint was referred to one of the Standing Committees of the Board. It is made against the Toledo and Wabash Company, who are alleged to have guaranteed the annual redemption of the bonds of the Logansport Road, connecting the Wabash with the Peoria Road, to the extent of one-half the traffic derived from this connection. A similar guarantee was entered into by the Cleveland and Toledo, and Cleveland and Erie Companies, who have promptly complied with the obligation. And upon these guarantees, almost exclusively, the Bonds of the Logansport Connection were negotiated several years ago, and the cash means for building the road thus supplied. The practical effect of the complaint now made will be that if the Toledo and Wabash Company are not able to show good and sufficient cause why they have not annually redeemed, and yet refuse to redeem, the Bonds in question to the extent of 50 ℘ cent. of the traffic gained from this connection, their own mortgages and shares will be stricken from the official list of the Stock Exchange and no longer dealt in. It is understood that the case made will also apply to the Buffalo and State Line Company, who are in like default.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $625,041 66, including for Customs, $458,000; Payments, $980,978 65; Balance, $8,753,686 78.

The Gold Speculation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the money column of a daily paper it was stated, a few days since, that the actual amount of gold held by the Banks of this City did not exceed $20,000,000, while the weekly statement at the same time showed an average holding of $32,000,000. If the assertion is true, the amount on special deposit in Bank must be $12,000,000.

How much of this amount is loaned upon is not precisely known, but the presumption is that a large portion is held on speculation with Bank capital at a low rate of interest.

I have reason to believe that the inference just drawn is correct, and that the banks do hold a very large proportion of their specie reserve on special deposit in the shape of loans. This, in my opinion, is bad policy, and the astute directors of these powerful institutions will soon see it and reverse it.

Permit trade to take its natural channels. It is not altogether possible to stop speculation of any kind, but it is easy to impede, or check it, and this alone is the province of the banks at this juncture.

The specie movement when confined to its legitimate uses, belongs really but to two classes; these are, the debtors to foreign countries, who can pay in nothing but gold, and the hoarders of gold, who in all ages doubt the stability of any sort of credit.

Of this latter class there are very few; the credit of the Government, on which all credit more or less hinges, is in high favor, and the proof is, the frequent deposits by individuals, of large sums in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer.

The Banks have it in their power to do much good to themselves and to the country, and I trust will not shrink from their duty and their obvious interests.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.
WALLACK'S—THE IRISH MORMON—FRA DIAVOLO.
WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU—COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED AT LAST.
WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.
NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It will be seen by our Washington dispatches that the new stamp currency will be ready for delivery during the next two weeks.

A "contraband" report has reached Washington that the rebels are moving large bodies of troops south of the James River, and evacuating the city. The rebels are undoubtedly massing troops south of the James, but that they have any intention of evacuating their Capital is sufficiently disproved by the fact, well authenticated, that they are concentrating there all the soldiers that can be procured from every part of the Confederacy.

In pursuance of the orders recently issued by **Gen. Pope**, all the male inhabitants of Luray, in the Shenandoah Valley, were, on Tuesday, arrested and lodged in jail, preparatory to administering the oath of allegiance to such as choose to take it. The others will be sent out of our lines toward the South.

There is some excitement at Norfolk, growing out of a rumor that the *Merrimac No.* 2, and the new ram which the rebels are represented to have at Richmond, intend to run through our fleet in the James River, attack the *Minnesota* and other vessels at Norfolk, and recapture that city. Coupled with this rumor is another, that the Secessionists there have a plenty of arms concealed in their houses, which they intend to use the moment the rebel vessels make their appearance.

The guerrillas are at last beginning to come to grief in Kentucky, and the Home Guards are proving themselves equal to the emergency. On Tuesday, a party of 200 200 marauders, under the command of the notorious Col. **Bullett**, demanded the surrender of Mount Stirling. The demand was refused, whereupon the guerrillas attacked the place, but were repulsed by the Home Guards. Upon their retreat the guerrillas were met by a party of the Eighth Kentucky Volunteers, who drove them back towards the town, when they were again attacked by the Home Guards and compelled to stampede, with the loss of their horses, eight killed and forty-eight taken prisoners. A party of guerrillas, belonging to **Morgan's** band, are reported to have taken possession of Russellville on Tuesday afternoon, but as a detachment of National soldiers was expected there, it was believed that matters would soon be set right again. Telegraphic communication between Russellville and Louisville had been interrupted. Gov. **Magoffin**, it will be seen, in view of the troubled condition of the State, and he being powerless to wield the military power of the State during the existence of the State Military Board, has asked an extra session of the Legislature for the 14th of August.

There were reports at Cumberland Gap on July 21, that the rebels were concentrating an army at Kingston, eighty miles from that point. The probabilities seemed in favor of their attempting to move into Kentucky.

It is reported in St. Louis] that a large force of guerrillas has entered Missouri from Arkansas, and is encamped near the State line in Howell and Texas Counties. The National troops in these counties are believed to be strong enough to manage the marauders. There is great excitement in that region, however, and large numbers of the inhabitants are leaving their homes for safety.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* publishes a note from Capt. **Union Bethel**, dated July 23, twenty miles from Henderson, Ky., stating that he had had a brush with the rebels, and that he had taken ten prisoners, two flags, ten or twelve horses, and a good portion of the guns and pistols that were captured at Newburgh.

A dispatch boat has been captured and destroyed by the rebels on the Mississippi, one hundred and fifty miles above Vicksburgh. They succeeded in crippling her with a battery on shore.

An attempt was made to destroy the rebel ram *Arkansas* on the 22d inst., but it failed for want of proper coöperation between the upper and lower National fleets at Vicksburgh. Better luck next time.

The schooner *John Elliot*, Capt. **Wood**, from Cape Haytien, 8th inst., which arrived at Boston on Monday, reports having been chased by a privateer on the 12th, 30 miles southward of Bermuda. The privateer was discovered about daylight, the wind being quite light at the time, and she rapidly gained on the schooner, but a good breeze coming up, the *John Elliot* sailed away from her. The privateer (a hermaphrodite brig) continued the chase until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A story is going the rounds of the Press, copied from a Chicago paper, to the effect that the conscription act of the bogus Confederacy, which forces all males into the army between the ages of 17 and 33, will raise the rebel force to 1,400,000. Estimates based on the census of 1860 will show the absurdity of this statement. There are less than four and a half millions of white inhabitants in those sections of the South which are now under the rule of the rebel leaders; but we will give them the benefit of those figures, for the sake of the round numbers. Of this white population there are:

Women	1,200,000
Children under 17 years	1,400,000
Able-bodied men over 33 years	600,000
Able-bodied exempts	400,000
Sick and disabled	200,000
Total	3,800,000

This would leave at most but 700,000 to be forced into the army.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the Cunard steamship *Australasian*, we receive advices from Europe three days later—to the 20th inst. The most important feature of the news is the debate in the British House of Commons on the 18th, on the question of mediation in America. Mr. **Lindsay** made the motion for mediation, but after a very full discussion, withdrew it at the request of the Government. The Paris *Moniteur* had published a meagre and rather gloomy dispatch from Gen. **Lorencez**, as to his position in Mexico down to the 11th June. The General claims that his communication with Vera Cruz had been reëstablished, but he had received warning that he was to be attacked on the following day by Gen. **Zaragosa**, at the head of 10,000 men. The dispatch is said to have added to the apprehension felt at Paris. On the Bourse the Funds fell ½ per cent. from no other apparent cause. Cotton in the Liverpool market, in consequence of a *canard*, purporting to have come by the *Glasgow*, announcing the utter defeat of Gen. **McClellan**, and the probable capitulation of his army, had taken a considerable tumble, but it had recovered when the truth became known. Breadstuffs were steady. Consols were quoted at 92¾@92⅞. American Stocks were dull.

The State Department has received information that the ports of Tampico and Alvarado, Mexico, have been blockaded by the French naval forces, the blockade to be maintained until the cessation of hostilities.

An immense war meeting was held last evening at Washington Hall, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, at which were present not less than 5,000 people, and hundreds, if not thousands, went away, because of the impossibility of getting near the hall where the meeting was held. Mayor **Kalbfleisch** presided, and addresses were made by Gen. **Sickels**, Chaplain **Inskip**, (of the Brooklyn Fourteenth,) and Congressman **Wall**. Brief resolutions in favor of promptly filling up the regiments now in the field, to sustain the Government, and appointing a Committee of prominent citizens to superintend recruiting, were adopted. A letter was read from Mr. **Lewis**, State Treasurer, making a contribution of $250 to the bounty fund. The meeting was unanimously in favor of sustaining the war policy of the Government, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The President, yesterday, in accordance with the provisions of the act recently passed by Congress, commissioned a number of Captains in the navy as Rear-Admirals—nine on the retired list and four on the active list. The latter are **Goldsborough, Farragut, Dupont** and **Foote**.

On Tuesday the cargo of the prize steamer *Emilie*, lying at the foot of Queen-street, Philadelphia, was removed from the hold of the vessel to a storehouse, where it will remain until the Court orders its sale. It consists of boots and shoes, coffee and tea, soap, cotton and wool cards, &c. The boots and shoes, though marked as coming from No. 27 Park-row, New-York, are of New-England manufacture. The soap was sold to parties from Nassau by **Hall & Sons**, of Cliff-street, New-York. Only a small portion of the cargo is of British manufacture. The *Emilie* was on her way from Nassau to Charleston when she was captured. She was formerly the *Wm. Seabrook*, of Charleston, and sailed between that port and Savannah.

The large force at work on the *New Ironsides*, at Philadelphia, is pushing on the work with great vigor, and she will be ready, no doubt, to be delivered to the Government in a week or two. The plating seems to be all on but a few finishing pieces. Her rigging is nearly completed, and the joiner's work is in a very advanced state.

Gen. **Mitchel**, it is said, will probably go to Cincinnati soon, and will not at present have a command in the army.

On the night of July 25 thirty-five prisoners escaped from the prison at Alton, Ill., by digging a tunnel fifty feet in length, which furnished them an exit six feet beyond the sentinel's beat. Col. **Magoffin**, who had been sentenced to death for breaking his parole, was lucky enough to get away with the rest.

Quite an excitement was created in Cincinnati on Saturday night, by the report that a dispatch had been received from a conductor on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, stating that he had eight hundred prisoners in charge, who were too obstreperous for him to manage. The supposition, of course, was that they were rebels, and a large police force, armed with clubs and muskets, was ordered out to receive them. On the arrival of the train at the dépôt, the "prisoners" were found to be those who had been captured at Murfreesboro by the rebels and paroled. They were greatly incensed at the reception extended to them, but very many of them were so intoxicated that it was found necessary to keep them under strict guard, and this gave abundant employment to all the special policemen summoned.

On Monday and Tuesday there were ninety applicants for admission to the Freshmen class of Yale College, and twelve or fifteen for admission to higher classes. As about one-half of the applications are made in Commencement week, the indications are that the new Freshmen class will be the largest ever admitted to any college in this country.

The Stock Market was ½@¾ ℘ cent., and in some instances 1 ℘ cent. higher yesterday than the day before, on the news from England. Gold fell off to 114¼@114½ ℘ cent.; Exchange to 126 ℘ cent.

Breadstuffs opened briskly at former prices yesterday, but closed heavily, under the depressing influence of the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Cotton was more sought after, and was decidedly higher. Groceries were less freely dealt in. Provisions attracted more attention; Pork and Lard advanced. Hay, Hops, Fish, Tallow, Salt, and East India Rice, were in fair request. The freight market was moderately active, and rates were firmer. There were 465 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Health of the Army.

The Army of the Potomac begins to suffer somewhat from scurvy. This is mainly due to the sameness of its food, not to any defect in its quality or quantity. It is a recognized fact that uniformity of diet kept up for a sufficient period, (especially if coupled with overwork, or anything that reduces the vital powers,) tends to produce this insidious and destructive disease. It is feared that a considerable portion of the army may already be more or less tainted with it, and that many who are now only a little ailing and still fit for duty will soon be on the sick list, unless steps be promptly taken for their relief.

To meet this evil, at least in part, the Sanitary Commission proposes to dispatch a steamer to James River with a cargo of vegetables, dried fruit, &c., to be turned over to the Surgeons, for distribution among such men as most specially need them.

The Commission has already purchased a part of these supplies, but it relies on private contributions to complete the cargo. They may be delivered on board the propeller *Delaware*, Pier No. 9 North River, until her departure, or on board the canalboat *Alice Beach*, lying at the foot of Dey-street, which will be the dépôt of supplies for the next trip of the *Delaware*.

We understand the Commission intend, if possible, to organize lines of transports from New-York, Boston and Philadelphia to the James River for this special service. The importance of the movement is obvious, and we do not doubt it will be justified and sustained by liberal contributions both in money and in kind. If successfully carried out, it may save thousands of lives, and no duty can be more urgent just now than that of economizing not merely the life, but the health, and efficiency, and physical vigor of every soldier in the field.

The Commission testify in the strongest terms to the energy and activity of those Government departments which are charged with the provision and transportation of supplies, whether of food or of medical stores. All these are working with the utmost efficiency. But this does not render the undertaking of the Commission in the smallest degree superfluous. These departments are necessarily administered according to a complex system of strict regulations, departure from which is a breach of military duty. A certain amount of red-tape is a necessity, and any system of inflexible rules, when applied on the scale this great war requires, and to regimental officers, many of whom are still inexperienced in the routine of "requisitions" and supply-tables, must often leave regiments and brigades insufficiently provided for. Hence the necessity for the Sanitary Commission, as a flexible plastic organ of supply and relief to the army, filling up gaps to the best of its ability, and using the patriotic benefactions of the people to make up the deficiencies that must inevitably occur under any system of strict regulations.

The Immediate Future—Let Us Have Richmond.

The country receives with intense satisfaction the assurances that reach it from every quarter, that the war is at last to be prosecuted with *vigor and determination*. Possibly these declarations command somewhat less of confidence than similar assurances did some months ago, for they have been made to do duty too often within the last year to be quite as good as new. The people cannot forget that every new General has advertised the world that, with his accession to office, the era of imbecility had passed away: nor is it surprising that the notice should command somewhat less of confidence with every fresh instance of its repetition. Still, the country is steadily, though slowly, bringing itself up to the task of confiding in the purpose of the Government to prosecute the war to a speedy and successful end. The appointment of a skillful and experienced Soldier to command the army, has done more than any other circumstance to lift the cloud of gloom that was rapidly settling down upon the public mind; for it gives us reason to hope that the Government sees at last the weak point in its contest with the rebellion, and that it has the courageous self-distrust to apply the remedy. It is from no lack of money or men; it is not from lack of courage or of good conduct in the field; it is from no failure on the part of the people, that our past misfortunes have arisen. We have placed power enough in the hands of the Government to have crushed the rebellion long ago. But that power has not been wielded with the skill, the vigor, the concentrated and determined energy which the task required. The fault has been with the Government and not with the people, and it is, therefore, for the Government to apply the remedy.

We trust that in its fresh assurances the Government does not deceive itself or the country, as to the nature and character of the *greater vigor* that is required and promised in the future conduct of the war. We hope its view of the subject is broader than that of some of those who have been most clamorous for a change of plan. It may be very well that we should desist from guarding rebel property,—that our armies should live upon the enemy as they march along,—that we should free his slaves whenever we can reach them, and set them at work whenever their work is needed. All this is very well,—but all this is also very little. It does not touch the heart of the disease. It will contribute nothing substantial to the strength of our armies,—nothing whatever, in the absence of other measures of larger compass, to the consummation of our final triumph. The *greater vigor* we need is not greater vigor in foraging—is not in despoiling the fields and folds of our foe, nor even in setting loose his slaves. It is in *fighting* him that we need increased strength. It is greater military vigor—greater skill and energy in bringing overwhelming forces to bear upon the enemy, greater knowledge of his strength, his purposes and plans,—greater Generalship in the Cabinet and in the field, that the country requires and must have, if the rebellion is to be crushed at all. Thus far, it is idle to deny, we have been beaten in just this particular. With less resources, smaller armies, inferior arms and discipline, and a bad cause, the rebels have contended successfully with the Government; and they will do so still, unless we are reinforced, not only in the ranks of the army, but in the character and vigor of the Generalship which directs its action.

It is clear that the rebels stake everything upon the defence of Richmond. They have accumulated there all their force,—and that force is much greater than we have been led to suppose. It is there that it must be crushed,—and that, too, without delay. The Government must lose no time in hurling upon the rebels there whatever force is necessary for their destruction. Every week's delay gives them increased strength,—augments the ravages of sickness in our own ranks,—and dispirits the people by postponing the fruition of their hopes. Foreign influences, moreover, which are constantly at work in every direction in aid of the rebellion, derive strength from delay, and every month for which its defeat is postponed, adds largely to the permanence and solidity of the Confederate Government in the eyes of the world. England and France can scarcely fail to regard our late repulse before Richmond as strongly indicative of the ability of the rebels to maintain themselves: and this conviction will be strengthened by our delay to reverse it almost as much as by a fresh and still more decisive defeat. All the news we get from the South shows that the rebels are concentrating all their forces upon Richmond, and that they regard this as their *political* stronghold, whatever its mere military possession may be worth. We cannot afford to leave them in it much longer. If there is power enough in the North to take it, it should be taken,—and the sooner the better.

When Richmond falls, the first great stage of the war will be over. If we take it by defeating the rebel army, their military power will be broken. They will have no troops immediately available for further operations, and it will be for them then to decide whether they will accept all the consequences of defeat, or whether they will convert the war into that desperate and unregulated form of resistance which is always most fatal to the inhabitants of the region where it is waged. Every nerve of our Government should therefore be strained to the utmost to capture Richmond. It is *there* that greater vigor is required. Not a day should be lost in pushing forward whatever reinforcements our army may need for its conquest. And, if volunteers "for three years or the war" do not come in fast enough, the President should make a special call for troops for *this specific purpose*. Half a million men could be raised in a fortnight for six months or a year, or for the taking of Richmond. Thousands and tens of thousands would rush into the ranks for that specific object who cannot and will not volunteer for the war. Why not give them a chance for that particular service? Is it feared that they would leave the army when they might be needed most? If they did, and no other resource offered, a draft would speedily supply their place. But the country wants men *now* whom it can safely spare hereafter. Ten men now are worth a hundred six months hence. And the Government will evince something of the vigor which is expected at its hands if it will take whatever steps are most effective to hurl upon the rebel capital all the force may be required for its prompt reduction.

A New Declaration of Neutrality.

Whatever progress the Anti-American feeling may have made among the British people, it certainly gathers no headway in Parliament. Once more the indefatigable **Lindsay** has thrust his protean resolution before the House of Commons; this time advocating mediation with alternative recognition of the South. And the House has debated the resolution with far more than customary energy, and to the discussion have been brought the entire resources of the men who have been distinguished as the leaders on the two sides. Mr. **Lindsay**, nothing if not at once statistical and egotistical, not only laid before the Commons a succinct, and we are sorry to say, grossly partial history of the immediate occasion of the rebellion, but repeating the thrice exploded folly that the whole trouble arises out of tariffs, proceeds to give a history of the revenue policy of the Government, in which we are told that South Carolina began to complain of the Northern tariff as far back as 1833, and was only pacified by the promise of early Free-Trade; and the North broke faith by passing the greatly augmented tariff of 1846. Mr. **Lindsay** did not stay long enough, perhaps, in America, to learn that in 1833 all the tariff troubles of South Carolina were ended; and that the tariff of 1846 was made a law by the votes of South Carolina and the other Southern States.

The reader will find the entire discussion reported in other columns. The arguments of the Mediatorial Party, it will be observed, point less to mediation than to recognition and the backing of the South. Their reasoning leads in no way to so imperfect a thing as mere offered arbitration. The South has shown itself a stable Power, capable of maintaining its independence. Its people exhibit all the virtues required by a desperate cause—persistence, endurance, courage, and self-sacrifice. The late victories near Richmond prove the invincibility of their armies. Of all this the proper deduction is, these struggling patriots should have the benefit of British recognition. And in coming short of this conclusion, the enemies of the North disclose their conviction that the time has not yet arrived when the British nation will consent to acknowledge a nation of negro-drivers.

But the most conspicuous blunders of these logicians is their obstinacy in assailing the North and panegyrizing the South at the very moment they would have the Government interpose as Mediator. The point could not escape the shrewd common sense of Lord **Palmerston**, who made it tell roundly in the few remarks with which he finally extinguished Mr. **Lindsay** and his resolution. Theoretically, arbitration presupposes the absence of prejudice and partiality from the mind of the umpire. No mediator could be acceptable to both combatants, if known to be unfriendly to either.

All these controversies in Parliament, and the tone of the English Press in discussing the war, places beyond doubt the strong bias of the English mind toward the South, for reasons the force of which is undeniable. It must be confessed that the internal policy of our Government has been such as to aggrieve a people properly studious of their own interests. It must be owned that the welfare of Manchester and Birmingham were not consulted in the passage of the Morrill Tariff. The feeble and insufficient mode in which we prosecute the war is accepted as evidence of insincerity. Our warmest friends in England are at a loss to understand why we fail to employ the thousand war energies within our reach, and which all nations seek eagerly in their contests, and which the South uses to the extent of its ability. These cavils at the North, originating nearly always in misinformation, but quite often in strong partisan malignity, have destroyed the confidence of the American people in the judgment of England; and we must utterly object to any mediation offered in that quarter. There is nothing in these Parliamentary debates to alter this calm and judicious determination. Few of our advocates defend us upon grounds we admit to be correct; our assailants, misled by the misrepresentations of rebel agents, and by the apparent hostility to England of our domestic legislation, are earnest, implacable, and indeed furious in their attacks. Every current of popular opinion in England is more or less perverted and impure. Lord **Palmerston** says the time has not come for mediation to be offered. The time will never come when British mediation can be accepted.

In saying this, we are sensible of no feeling of resentment toward England, her Government, and her people. The war has caused profound suffering and alarm throughout the Three Kingdoms, and remembering how little direct and obvious interest the subjects of Queen **Victoria** can have in the immediate aims of this nation, we can hardly expect elsewhere that patience under delay and reverse, which we are willing or compelled to exhibit. We must also remember the spectacle of strength the North presents to the world, and what promises it has made now and again to end the war at once by the display of overwhelming power, and how pitifully the promise has been observed. Of those we have thus disappointed we cannot forever demand forbearance. No sympathy with our cause can be expected to stand such trials forever. And it must be confessed that in resisting the temptation of the Secessionists, not merely in view of the *truth* from Richmond, but of the falsehoods dished up at Liverpool for the purpose of influencing the direction of the debate, the House of Commons and the British Government have created new claims to the respect of our people. As will be noticed, the able and temperate review of the whole case by Lord **Palmerston** caused the motion to be withdrawn, and it is not likely that the American question will again come up during the present session of Parliament, which was expected to terminate at the end of the present month. The British Government deserves the praise of having held to the obligations of neutrality under conditions such as never before urged a people to their violation.

Magoffin of Kentucky at his Old Tricks.

Gov. **Magoffin**, of Kentucky, has called an extraordinary session of the Legislature of that State, to meet two weeks from to-day. As set forth in that part of his proclamation which has been telegraphed to us, the object of the session is to consider two things: *First*—The military situation in Kentucky, seeing that a civil conflict is impending over the State, and the Governor is "without a soldier or a dollar" to protect the people; and, *Second*, "to look to" "the late action of Congress touching Slavery, and provide for the safety of our institutions."

In regard to the first point mentioned by Gov. **Magoffin**, we think he states the case pretty broadly when he asserts that a "civil conflict is impending over" Kentucky. A small band of guerrillas has just swept across the State, and swept back South again as quickly as they came, and there are still inconsiderable bodies of marauding ruffians, who make their appearance occasionally. But the utter failure of **Morgan** to stir up any rebel element in Kentucky, or to effect a lodgment in any part of the State, shows that that element is too weak to think of any such thing as a trial of strength with the loyalists. There is certainly no danger either of any considerable part of **Beauregard's** army getting into Kentucky, for there is an immense National army in Northern Alabama and Southern Tennessee which would make any such attempt impossible and hopeless.

Besides, to provide for the safety of Kentucky, and against the dangers that may menace it, there is a State Military Supervisor or Governor appointed by the President, who has both soldiers and dollars at his command, and who, now that the people are rallying to his support, is abundantly able to look after the military interests of the State. The thing for Gov. **Magoffin** to do, if he really wishes to secure the "peace and tranquillity of the Commonwealth," is to bend every energy and use every means to aid and support Gen. **Boyle**, and stimulate volunteering for the National army.

Gov. **Magoffin** says that "any attempt on his part to organize a force for the defence of the State will certainly but precipitate the evil" of civil war. What does he mean by this? Does he mean that if he effects an enlistment of ten or twenty thousand men for the National service, civil war will be "precipitated" on Kentucky? Kentucky has already given more than that number of men to the Union army, and instead of producing difficulties in the State, they have been the means of carrying the war far beyond its borders. Twenty thousand more enrolled in Kentucky would secure peace all over its surface, beyond a peradventure. But does the Governor wish to raise a force outside of the authorized forces of the Government? We know that, while he has never raised a finger to help or to encourage the enlistment of National troops from his State, he did aid and encourage the organization of the "State Guard," which, under **Buckner**, did such hard work for the rebels. Now, that there is a prospect of **Buckner** being released from Fort Warren, does he propose to have another force ready to the traitor's hand when he again enters the service of **Jeff. Davis**? The terms of the proclamation, and the known traitorous and treacherous character of Gov. **Magoffin**, make it more than likely that this is really what he is driving at.

The second object that he sets forth for the consideration of the Legislature adds force to the supposition that his designs are disloyal—"looking to the late action of Congress and the President, touching Slavery." If we could, for a moment, imagine that his purpose was to bring before the Kentucky legislators, in a loyal manner, the President's proposition to the Border States, in favor of a policy of compensated emancipation, we should look with respect on the Governor's wisdom and Unionism. But his next clause, in the peculiar slang of the rebels, "to provide for the safety of our institutions," makes it evident that he desires to take advantage of the present excited state of mind in the Border States, to stir up and precipitate still quicker the elements which give vitality to the rebellion.

It may be as well, however, that he has convened the State Legislature. That body is thoroughly and devotedly loyal, as is shown by its action last Winter, and in the close watch and strict check it kept upon Gov. **Magoffin**. The Legislature will probably pass some strong Union acts; do all it can to stimulate volunteering for the National army; provide for the defence of the State under Gen. **Boyle**, and make it impossible for **Beriah Magoffin** any further to stir up the embers of treason or disturb the peace of Kentucky.

Our New Rear-Admirals.—The President yesterday gave practical effect to the recent act of Congress to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the navy, by commissioning a number of naval captains to be Rear-Admirals on the Retired and Active lists. The nine placed on the Retired list are sailors, all of whom have for fifty years or more illustrated the glory of the Stars and Stripes on sea; while the four Rear-Admirals named on the Active list—**Foote, Dupont, Farragut** and **Goldsborough**—are those who have during the present war done most signal service in that arm of the National defence, which is acknowledged to have won three-fourths of all our victories.

The country is indebted to Secretary **Welles** for the first suggestion of the necessity of an enlarged and reformed gradation of line officers of the navy; and the bill to that effect, passed by Congress near the close of the session, is the embodiment of the recommendations made by him in his report last December. The change was imperatively demanded; for our navy has quite outgrown the infantile proportions in which the old grades originated. The present grades are nine in number, namely: Rear-Admirals, Commodores, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenants, Masters, Ensigns and Midshipmen. The relative rank between officers of the navy and army is fixed as follows: Rear-Admirals rank with Major-Generals, Commodores with Brigadier-Generals, Captains with Colonels, Lieutenant-Commanders with Majors, Lieutenants with Captains, Masters with First Lieutenants, and Ensigns with Second Lieutenants. Of the two new grades, there are to be nine Rear-Admirals and eighteen Commodores. The first only, are to be selected on nomination by the President; the second by a board of officers.

The whole country will, we think, agree that the President's first commissions are the very best that could have been made, and do honor both to the illustrious Captains named, and the country they have served so bravely and so well. Man the rigging, and three times three for our gallant Rear-Admirals!

Negro News.—The negro story telegraphed from Washington, to the effect that the rebels are evacuating Richmond, is a very good one, but somewhat doubtful. In the first place, the great bulk of the rebel army is not in the city of Richmond, but somewhat nearer our own lines, and on both sides of the James River—as we very well know. And next, if the regiments in and about Richmond are really leaving it, the object probably is to move to some point where they are needed—to move north to Gordonsville or south to Suffolk, or up to Fredericksburgh, or down to the Appomattox, or to a point below and in front of our position on the James—or in some other direction which Gen. **Halleck**, and not we, should know. The rebels will not be likely to evacuate Richmond as long as it is possible for them to hold it; and it does not yet appear to them that it is impossible—though we hope it soon will appear.

The same African who brings the above news also reports that large bodies of rebel troops are crossing the James River, southward. We see no reason to doubt this part of the negro's tale, but the fact that the rebels have lately tried so hard to make us believe it in other ways. Their newspapers have asserted it, their refugees and runaway slaves have confirmed it; and the men with the Union flag of truce that went up the river the other day had ocular demonstration that it was so—apparently. It may be that it is veritably the case; but, if so, it is singular that they should take so much trouble to advertise it beforehand. That is a thing they have not been in the habit of doing of late. It may be that the whole thing is *not* a feint, and that they intend to make some combined effort against Gen. **McClellan** on the Peninsula. This view gets color by a statement from another source that the *Merrimac* No. 2, and a new ram which the rebels have at Richmond, intend to run through our fleet in the James River, attack our vessels at Norfolk and take that city. Even this, however, may be but a part of the same game of deception; and while the rebels are so ostentatiously proclaiming to all the world that they are moving or going to move South, it would be well to keep a sharp eye on the signs in the North.

A Kentucky Loyalist.—Our Louisville, Ky., correspondent, states that a new religious weekly newspaper is about to be started in that city, and that Dr. R. J. **Breckinridge** will be one of its leading contributors. The special occasion for starting it is the disloyalty of the present organ of the Presbyterian denomination in that State. We may rely upon it that Dr. **Breckinridge** will have a leading part in any movement for maintaining the Union in Kentucky. He has been from the beginning one of the staunchest, ablest and most effective supporters of the Union in that State; and the position which she has held, and the services she has rendered to the Government, are due in very large degree to his zealous and indefatigable labors. He is a writer of great argumentative as well rhetorical ability, and has long ranked as confessedly one of the foremost orators in the whole country. While he has always distrusted the wisdom of the political action of the Republicans and other opponents of Slavery in the North, he has never aided or countenanced in any way the Pro-Slavery projects which have culminated in the rebellion. And no man anywhere has denounced more unsparingly than he, or shown up more clearly and strikingly the enormous moral guilt, as well as political wickedness, of those who are now engaged in attempting to destroy the Union. Whatever newspaper in Kentucky may have the aid of his pen, will deserve the attention and confidence of loyal men everywhere.

Recruiting Among the Three-Months' Men.—Of the regiments which left this City upon the affrighted call of the War Department, when **Jackson** threatened the Capital, the three months' term of service has nearly expired. We give the dates when these bodies left New-York, as the best approximation to the time when they were mustered into the service of the United States:

NEW-YORK THREE-MONTHS' REGIMENTS.

Seventh	May 27	Fifth Artillery	May 28
Seventy-first	May 29	Eighth	May 30
Twenty-second	May 29	Thirty-seventh	May 30
Eleventh	May 29	Sixty-ninth	May 31

These experienced troops are stationed within a short distance of Washington—principally at Baltimore, and near Harper's Ferry. One or two are, we believe, in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe. All are within reach, and we are assured that of each regiment a majority of the men can be induced to enlist for further service. Would it not be well for our recruiting officers to look at once after these drilled and disciplined men? In three weeks or less they will be scattered and a golden opportunity lost.

The Tariff and Internal Tax Laws.—Tomorrow is the day fixed for the new tariff to come into operation. In the Tax bill, as it passed through Congress, the 1st of August was also named as the day for that measure to take effect; but subsequently a joint resolution authorizing Secretary **Chase** to postpone the time was passed; and of this authority the Secretary availed himself by appointing Sept. 1 as the era of the new taxation. The interval will be crowded with the business of selecting the subordinate officers, preparing books, blanks, and stamps, and the thousand and one preliminaries to a methodical opening of business.

An Act of Justice.—We copied a few days since an extract from a speech made by Senator

Wilson, recently, in Massachusetts, in which he complained of injustice done him by the *Herald*, in saying that he had insisted that the Government should stop recruiting, as we already had more men than could be used to advantage. Mr. Wilson denied that he had ever urged any such action, and said he had "always maintained that the Government wanted more men."

As a matter of simple justice to all concerned we copy from the *Congressional Globe* the following paragraph from a speech made by Senator Wilson on the 28th of March:

"Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts—*The Senator from Maine the other day proposed to reduce the number of men authorized by law down to five hundred thousand. I agree with him in that.* Still we have not been able to do it. *It was suggested also that we ought to stop recruiting. I agree to that. I have over and over again been to the War Office and urged upon the department to stop recruiting in every part of the country.* We have had the promise that it should be done; yet every day, in different parts of the country, we have accounts of men being raised and brought forth to fill up the ranks of regiments. The papers tell us that in Tennessee and other parts of the country where our armies move, we are filling up the ranks of the army. *I believe we have to-day one hundred and fifty thousand more men under the pay of the Government than we need or can well use. I have not a doubt of it; and I think it ought to be checked. I think the War Department ought to issue peremptory orders forbidding the enlistment of another soldier into the volunteer force of the United States* until the time shall come when we need them. We can obtain them any time when we need them."

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Ceremonies of the 11th—Bands, Especially Those of Norway and Egypt—Corrected List of Awards—America's Position in the International Race.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

I repent me of a rash promise to describe the ceremonies at the Grand International Award of Medals and Mentions on Friday last. Let the dead Festival bury its Mayors. I will neither sing its praise nor howl its reproaches. What avails it to-day that there was half a mile of civic and military functionaries, all more or less uncomfortable; that there were hundreds of distinguished foreigners, whom no one ever heard of; that there were Prime Ministers, who tried to look severely industrial, and Jurors in Court dresses, who believed in their hearts that they were taken for members of the Cabinet; that there were policemen and soldiers and men carrying banners, and a party of Royal trumpeters in front, who were always looking round, uneasily, over their shoulders, to see if the others were coming on, and to get the cue for giving a flourish, exactly as we have seen them do at the opera; that the Queen's representative, the Duke of Cambridge, bowed miscellaneously at all the functionaries who were drawn up to receive him at the various stations, as much as to say "Will no one have the kindness to shake me by the hand and let me go;" that some one in a red gown, with a huge gold chain round his neck and a triangular hat with black feathers in it, (giving to his Worship the Mayor something of a funeral aspect,) did thereupon charitably step forward and officiate at the Royal digits; that the Queen's representative, highly gratified at having got off with simply remarking that it was a fine day, passed on to the next station; that when it was over all the Mayors instantly repaired to the refreshment rooms, and all the nobility to the Horticultural Society's gardens—of what avail would it be to dig up this dead pageant and say all these things at length. History will be satisfied with the official programme, (sold at a shilling,) and the list of awards and medals, (sold at five shillings,) and the statistics of seventy thousand people who were present, (sold at ten shillings each,) and I am content with having seen a great many "strange attires" and having heard as much military music as I can conveniently submit to without trying to hurt somebody. The bands, be it understood, were magnificent, but as a steady thing the overture to "William Tell" is a little montonous, and this seemed to be the object in life of all of them. There was but a single exception, and that was the Egyptian band, composed almost exclusively of Arabs and clarionets, with an infidel drum and a dog of a trombone that would not be silenced. The great merit of the Egyptian band consisted in its being entirely superior to the base commercial principles of time, and the dry accoustical despotism of tune. Every man did as he liked, blowed until he was out of wind, and then took a long rest and a stare before beginning again. The privileges of the drum were not clearly defined, but the authorities seemed to have a good deal of trouble with him. Whenever the mob (if I may be allowed the expression) were dispersing and getting gradually quiet, the drum would break in with a totally rebellious thud and a flourish of its sticks, signifying plainly that it desired some one to tread on its coat-tails. As to the trombone, its solemn preachings were so irrelevant that it never opened its slide without producing a scream of indignation from the clarionets. Still the children of the desert (who were almost as black as minstrels, but not half so good) made a success, and divided the honors with the Norwegian band, which thought nothing of playing the same tune ten times in succession, so sturdy was it in its nationality.

In the list of awards forwarded in my last letter, there were, I think, two omissions—HOTCHKISS having obtained a medal for "excellence of quality of essential oil," in Section D of Class 4, (perfumery,) and A. HALL an honorable mention for "toilet soap; goodness of quality." These names appeared in the official list under the caption "North America—Federal States," instead of the usual heading "United States," and hence escaped my attention. There was evidently a Secessionist among the respectable barbers of that section of the exhibition. A supplemental prize medal will also be awarded, it is said, to STORMS, for his improvement in breech-loading guns, and for the ease with which it can be applied to old rifles, muskets, &c. To guard against omissions, I give below a corrected list of medals and honorable mention awarded to Americans:

J. Mosheimer, minerals—medal.
T. Meads, minerals—honorable mention.
New-Jersey Zinc Company, minerals—honorable mention.
Glen Cove Starch Company, starch—medal.
H. G. Hotchkiss, oil—medal.
Kingsford, starch—medal.
S. F. Pease, oil—medal.
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, drugs—medal.
Glen Cove Starch Company, maizena—medal.
A. Hall, soap—honorable mention.
Hecker Brothers, flour—medal.
Stebbins & Co., flour—honorable mention.
J. Waddell, corn—honorable mention.
Tilghmann, fatty acids—medal.
Wilkins & Co., bristles—honorable mention.
Blanchard & Brown, wheel spokes and cotton planter—medal.
Brewster & Co., carriages—medal.
Howe Machine Company, sewing machines—medal.
A. Smith, carpet loom—medal.
Wheeler & Wilson, sewing machine—medal.
Bigelow, for Goodwin, sewing machine—honorable mention.
G. H. Sanborn, cord-making machine—honorable mention.
I. M. Singer, sewing machine—honorable mention.
Wilcox & Gibbs, sewing machine—honorable mention.
W. D. Richards, boot and shoe machinery—medal.
Blake Brothers, machinery—honorable mention.
F. O. Deguer, machinery—honorable mention.
Sandford & Mallory, machinery—honorable mention.
P. H. Wemple, machinery—honorable mention.
Conroy, machinery—honorable mention.
John F. Allen, valves—medal.
W. D. Andrews, pump—medal.
Capt. J. Ericsson, engines—medal.
A. G. Gibson, carriage coupling—medal.
J. C. Goar, belt shifter—medal.
C. S. Goddard, tools—medal.
Hansbrow, pumps—medal.
Kershow & Colvin, milking machine—medal.
Lee & Larned, fire-engine—medal.
C. Near, dynometer—medal.
D. Parker, washing-machine—medal.
Pesant, caloric-engine—medal.
C. T. Porter, governors—medal.
Richards, indicator—medal.
J. Ross, burr-stone mills—medal.
Henry Steele, steam-pump—medal.
Wilcox, caloric-engine—medal.
R. H. Worthington, steam-pump—medal.
C. H. Dennison, engine—honorable mention.
John Dickinson, mill preparative—honorable mention.
J. J. Eckoll, model—honorable mention.
A. M. Foote, lock umbrella-stand—honorable mention.
H. H. Packer, tools—honorable mention.
Walcott, tools—honorable mention.
Warker & Eppenstein, apparatus—honorable mention.
Wentworth & Jarvis, windmill—honorable mention.
Batchelor & Son, hand-tools—medal.
J. F. & W. Dane, plows—medal.
Douglass Ax Company, tools—medal.
McCormick, reaper—medal.
Wood, reaper—medal.
Russell & Tremain, reaper—honorable mention.
Kirby & Osborne, reaper—honorable mention.
Levy & Beardsley, hay elevator—honorable mention.
R. Price, mop—honorable mention.
Storms, breech-loader—medal.
F. E. Sickles, steam steering apparatus—medal.
W. H. Ward, night signals—medal.
Darling & Schwartz, steel scales—medal.
Dexter, busts—honorable mention.
Steinway & Sons, pianos—medal.
Hulskamp, sound board—medal.
Robert Bates, instruments—medal.
Manchester Print Works, printed fabrics, &c.—medal.
V. Wilkins, horse-hair—honorable mention.
American Bank Note Company, engraving—medal.
Saxton, seals—medal.
S. Sweet, printing blocks—medal.
W. Blackwell, shears—medal.

Several of the above names occur twice in the list of awards, but although these duplicate compliments have been allowed to remain on record, only one medal will be given to each contributor, unless the objects rewarded are in distinct classes. It will be seen, then, that America has taken 51 medals and 29 honorable mentions. Let us now examine who among the conspicuous nations has done the best. By carefully digesting about a thousand pages of printed matter we may arrive at a few lines of very interesting news. England and the English Colonies occupy one-half of the entire Exhibition building. There are, according to the first edition of the official catalogue, which, as it is not more incomplete than the last, I have taken as a standard, 18,932 exhibitors, and the total awards by the jurors amount to 4,144 medals and honorable mentions. This gives 47½ per cent. of prizes. France has a total of 3,160, and has obtained the extraordinary number of 2,649 awards, being at the rate of 84 per cent. of prizes. Belgium has 863 exhibitors, and 412 awards, being 45½ per cent. of prizes. Prussia, with 1,551 exhibitors, only carries off 556 awards, or 36 per cent. of prizes. Austria is much more fortunate, and secures 876 prizes, with 1,410 exhibitors, or 62½ per cent. of premiums. A little one-horse German State, Würtemburg by name, sails in with enormous pluck, finds a representative for almost every class, and, with only 196 exhibitors, carries off 124 of the most creamy awards, being 64 per cent. of glory. Italy has 1,300 exhibitors, and receives 647 awards, or 49¾ per cent. Russia has 659 showemoffs, who succeed in taking home 298 prizes for the young Ivans, being 45½ per cent. Switzerland, in a very lopsided collection of 357, gets 197 awards, or 55 per cent.; and last, but not by any means least, the United States, with 98 exhibitors, (this is the exact number,) obtains 80 prizes, being a lush 82 per cent. of triumph.

Now, if we stand by the winning post, we shall see that in the great International race the nations have come in thus:

France	1	Italy	6
United States America	2	England	7
Würtemburg	3	Belgium	8
Austria	4	Russia	9
Switzerland	5	Prussia, a bad	10

England would have made better time if she had not been weighted with her colonies, but she can well afford to fall back upon such a pleasant field. The race between France and the United States amounts to a dead heat. If the catalogue could be completed of the French department as it has been of the American, there is not the shadow of a doubt that America would be first and France second.

C. B. S.

The Great Exhibition Awards.

LETTER FROM B. P. JOHNSON TO J. C. G. KENNEDY.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, July 11, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: The awards were made to-day. The printed list, just received, shows fifty-four medals and thirty-one honorable mentions to the United States. This, with ninety-eight exhibitors, shows the character of our exhibition, and does great credit to our country. We are congratulated on every hand at our success. Had Congress appropriated the $35,000, our exhibition would have been the most useful one for the World's Show, and would have done more than anything else to close up the *Times* and other papers here in their attacks upon our country. It would have been one of the most convincing arguments that we were able to take care of our own concerns and furnish to the world the new inventions which they need. The demand from the Continent for our articles is such that we could have received orders for very many implements and machines had they been here, that would have taken the lead of the English, and opened an extensive trade for us.

Our Minister, Mr. ADAMS, and our Consul, Mr. MORSE, have been very useful to our American exhibitors, and, as our flag waves over one trophy erected in the building under which I received the awards from our Minister and delivered them, the people begin to believe that our country is not yet dead.

Services of Capt. Carter, of the Michigan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following newspaper extracts will introduce to your acquaintance the gentleman whose name heads this note:

Forty-two able-bodied men, recruited by the steamer *Michigan*, in Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland, passed over the New-York and Erie Railroad to New-York City on Monday, in charge of Mr. WM. HINTON. They are hardy, active fellows, and are fully prepared for naval service. The officers of the *Michigan* are doing a thriving business for Uncle Sam.—*Buffalo Courier.*

The *Michigan* has shipped more men than any half-dozen other vessels in the service. Her officers are conscientious men, and feeling that they were bound to do as much as possible for their country, they have made energetic efforts to enlist men for the service, in which, by the orders of the Department, they are prevented from taking an active part.—*Erie Observer.*

Capt. CARTER, who commands the *Michigan*, has recruited over 1,500 men, and, as will be seen, is still energetic in furnishing the material that is helping to produce our daily victories, and must produce our final triumph. Why, I ask, does not such activity and patriotism call for the thanks of Congress, since such thanks are made imperative with the future prosperity and professional advancement of an officer. And what are officers who have spent a long life in the service, and who, by the orders of the Department, are performing duty remote from the battle-field and from any opportunity, under this law, of receiving the distinguished thanks of Congress, to hope for?

I cannot yet see the full bearing of this law, but it seems to be intended to elevate to honorable distinction a select few, and humiliate the rest by going through the fiery ordeal of a trial before a Board of prejudiced naval officers, who have certainly shown to the country their inefficiency in such duty.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 26.

A. D.

The Traitors Amongst Us.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The main reason this rebellion has not been crushed out long ago is the secret to us, but to the rebels the avowed sympathy of Northern traitors with their cause.

A Captain of a steamer, a pattern of loyalty, told me that the chaplain of a Virginia regiment, a prisoner with fourteen hundred others, told him that the North could conquer them and that they would give up were it not for the assurances of Northern men that they would help them.

It is time the line (rope would be better) is drawn It is due to the cause, to those who have been made widows, fathers and mothers who have lost their sons, sisters who have lost their brothers, that the traitors amongst us, who have brought on and perpetuated this accursed rebellion, should receive their reward—

HEMP.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Important Captures by the Huntsville—The Steamer Reliance and the Schooner Agnes Taken—Interesting Sketches of Their History—Movements of the Nashville.

KEY WEST, Monday, July 21, 1862.

The Confederate steamer *Reliance* and the schooner *Agnes* have been captured by the United States steamer *Huntsville*. These vessels are both from the coast of Georgia, and are loaded with valuable cargoes of cotton and resin.

The cargo of the *Reliance* is Sea Island cotton, (250 bales.)

WM. H. GLADDING, of Savannah, formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Navy Revenue Service, was in command of the *Reliance*. He has heretofore been very successful in running the blockade, but this time proved once too many. The *Reliance* cleared from Doboy Island, Georgia, and at the time she got out was pursued by one of our vessels, but she escaped, owing to superior speed. She was formerly used on the Savannah River as a tug or tow-boat, and has powerful engines; hence the idea in loading her was to get the most productive cargo for the accommodations. Sea Island cotton is worth some $1 25 per pound, and could be purchased in Georgia for about 40c., thus affording a large profit.

From the crew and passengers we learn the following news:

The *Nashville*, having eluded our cruisers in the Providence Channel, had arrived at a point near Savannah. From her Captain Capt. GLADDING had posted himself as to our whereabouts, movements, &c., and he further asserts, but for want of fuel, and owing to mismanagement, he would ere this have been safe in Nassau, and better off by $100,000. Capt. GLADDING has been in command of the schooner *Parliament*, a vessel that has successfully run the blockade several times, eluding our vessels dexterously.

He states that on one occasion he was convoyed out of the port of Havana, (having cleared under British colors, for St. John, N. B., but with the intention of running the blockade,) and the British war vessel declared that he should not be molested by our vessels except on blockade ground. At the same time there were orders to our vessels to take him wherever found.

The rebel papers found on board report frequent arrivals of vessels which land their cargoes at points on the coast instead of running in at ports and harbors where our blockaders lay.

Both these vessels, the *Agnes* and *Reliance*, were destitute of papers such as could clear them, and had on board quite a number of people, the *Agnes* mustering 9 and the *Reliance* 17, all told. Judging from appearances, we should say many of them were refugees, or parties desirous of escaping from "Dixie." All their mails and late papers had been destroyed. The latest dates we could find were of the 12th inst.

Having cruised of late in the lay of these craft, we are somewhat cognizant of their "*modus operandi.*" A large and profitable trade is being carried on by way of England. Ships clear from English ports bound for Nassau. We find their papers are right, but their cargoes speak louder than words of their iniquitous schemes. On arriving at Nassau, they transfer to small vessels the cargoes, and so they reach Dixie.

The British steamer *Adelia* was taken on the 7th inst. by the *Quaker City* and the *Huntsville*. After a spirited chase and considerable firing, she hove to and was then towed into Key West, where her case would be decided upon.

The *Mercedita* captured two schooners laden with cotton on the 14th.

DELTA.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Ports of Tampico and Alvarado Blockaded by the French Naval Forces.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 30.

Information has been received at the State Department from CHARLES M. PROCTOR, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, that by an order of the Commander of the French forces at that place, the ports of Tampico and Alvarado would, on the 15th inst., be blockaded by a French naval force, and that the blockade would be maintained until there was a cessation of hostilities.

The Surgeons who Nobly Remained with Our Wounded in Richmond.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As some mistake has been made by the Press in naming the Surgeons who, when discharged by the rebel authorities at Richmond, resolved to remain and attend the suffering Union prisoners, you will be doing no more than justice in publishing the following official minute of the meeting at which the self-sacrificing deed was resolved upon:

Pursuant to a call a meeting was held of the Union Surgeons now in this establishment, numbering 27.

On motion, Dr. M. S. KITTENGER was elected Chairman, and Dr. J. P. SEELY Secretary.

The Chairman stated that a notification had been received from the Confederate authorities that all the Surgeons now prisoners were this day free to return home. In a few brief and eloquent words, he mentioned the fact that, in this building alone, there were nearly 1,500 of our wounded or sick officers and soldiers, and altogether, probably, in Richmond, 3,000.

On motion, it was resolved that all those Surgeons who volunteer to remain, and extend their professional services to our sick and wounded, do now signify the same.

Whereupon the following gentlemen volunteered to remain: N. F. Marsh, Surgeon Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Alex. A. Edminston, Assistant Surgeon Eighteenth New-York Volunteers; James W. Powell, Surgeon in charge Hooker's Division Hospital; George McAllister, Assistant Surgeon Seventy-first New-York Volunteers; James S. de Bieneville, Surgeon Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve; M. S. Kittenger, Surgeon One Hundredth New-York Volunteers; T. P. Seely, Acting Assistant Surgeon Sixteenth Michigan, (Stockton's.)

No further business offering, on motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

(Signed,) T. P. SEELY, Secretary.

CONFEDERATE STATES PRISON HOSPITAL, No. 1,
RICHMOND, Va., July 14, 1862.

Accident on Board the Steamer Thomas P. Way.

An accident occurred on board the steamer *Thomas P. Way*, while on her trip from Coney Island to Newark, yesterday afternoon, by which a lad, 12 years of age, named JOHN HENRY BESHER, living corner of Nassau and Bridge streets, Brooklyn, was drowned. He was sitting on a small boat, which was turned bottom upward, on the upper deck, and the boat tipping forward, the boy fell overboard and was drowned. A boat was launched, but at the first pull the oar-locks broke, rendering it useless. The father of the lad is book-keeper for T. C. MOORE, No. 108 Beekman-street.

A meeting of the passengers was held to express their feelings in regard to the accident. Hon. C. L. C. GIFFORD, of Newark, acted as Chairman. A statement was made by Mr. H. C. TERHUNE, of Belleville, who was near the boy when he fell overboard, and who saw the whole transaction. A committee consisting of Messrs. TERHUNE, JOHN R. WEEKS, and ROBERT GRAY, was appointed to draft resolutions, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the Newark and New-York papers.

Resolved, That the apparent indifference manifested by the officers of this boat deserves, and hereby receives, the most unqualified condemnation of this meeting.

Resolved, That the insecure life-preserving means possessed by this boat should justly subject it to the legal penalties provided in such cases.

Resolved, That the refusal of the pilot to reverse the boat, when repeatedly requested so to do, deserves and should receive the severest censure of an indignant community.

European Steamers.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN AT FATHER POINT.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, July 30.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* passed Father Point at 9 o'clock this morning, *en route* to Quebec. She has 55 cabin and 181 steerage passengers. She has experienced strong westerly winds.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. GEORGE OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, July 30.

The steamship *St. George* passed Cape Race at 2 o'clock this afternoon. She brings Glasgow dates of the 17th inst. News anticipated.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 30.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	66,168,800
Specie	7,963,700
Due from other banks	13,167,000
Due to other banks	13,583,600
Deposits	26,699,000
Circulation	6,618,000

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 567, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—The Position of Mr. Seward.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—Gen. Pope's New Orders—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Enterprises.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebel Guerrillas in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Capture of Union Troops and Stores at Florence, Ala.—Destruction of Army Supplies near Decatur.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, and on the Mississippi—The Union Fleet near Vicksburgh—A Rebel Ram-page.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Full Correspondence—France and Mexico—The Intervention Question—Affairs in England—Award of Premiums at the Great Exhibition.

THE DEATH OF MARTIN VAN BUREN—Sketch of his Career and his Obsequies.

OUR NAVY—The only complete statement of its present Strength and Condition.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

An invaluable number.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1862.

All policy holders in the above Company who may volunteer in response to the call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, or who may be drafted into the service, (should that mode of obtaining recruits be resorted to,) are hereby informed that WAR PERMITS will be issued to them on the same terms as to those who entered the service in 1861.

Full particulars and explanations can be obtained on application at the principal office, as above, or from any of the Company's recognized Agents.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company.—Sewing Machines with important improvements. Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CRAIN—MATTISON.—At the Union-place Hotel, on Wednesday, July 23, by Rev. Mr. Everett, Mr. CHARLES S. CRAIN, of Boston, to Miss LINA G. MATTISON, of this City.

RITCHIE—ROBERTS.—At South Windsor, Conn., on Tuesday, July 29, by Rev. J. B. Stoddard, EDWARD C. RITCHIE, of Brooklyn, L. I., and MATTIE, eldest daughter of George Roberts, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, CHARLES BERRY, only son of William S. and Jane H. Alexander, aged 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 363 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

BLOODGOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 29, ANN M., widow of the late John Bloodgood, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, of her son, William, and of her son-in law, Charles Dellinger, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 16 East 17th-st.

COX.—On Monday, July 28, JOHN COX, a native of Oxford, England, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, C. B. Cox, No. 306 West 12th-st.

DE MOTT.—On Tuesday evening, July 29, of consumption, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, EZEKIEL G. DE MOTT, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of his brother, James, No. 284 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., this (Thursday) evening, the 31st inst., at 8 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Montville, N. J., for interment, on Friday morning.

☞ Newark, N. J., and Madison, Wis., papers please copy.

HARPER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 29, suddenly, SAMUEL B. HARPER, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 45 St. Mark's-place, without further invitation.

HARGER.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Tuesday, July 29, OSCAR, only son of Oscar and Harriet Harger, aged 7 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 3 2d-st., near Broadway, Williamsburgh, L. I.

HOWLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Nathaniel Howland, aged 77 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, David Wesson, No. 23 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) the 31st inst., at 3 P. M.

KARR.—On Tuesday, July 29, JOSEPHINE A., wife of Wm. H. Karr, aged 34 years.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church in 86th-st., near 3d-av., on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

KING.—In Weehawken, N. J., on Tuesday, July 29, JAMES G. KING, Jr., son of James G. King and Caroline King, aged 18 years.

His remains will be interred at Jamaica, L. I., this day, (Thursday,) July 31, at 1 P. M.

MCKEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 30, after a short illness, CHARLES J. MCKEE, in the 32d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Seneca Falls, in this State, for interment.

MCLEOD.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 28, MARGARET T., infant daughter of Dr. S. B. W. and Sarah B. McLeod, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 178 Hudson-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SCHUYLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 29, DORA EVELYN, infant daughter of Garret C. and Mary E. Schuyler.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 153 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Thursday, July 31, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

TURNURE.—On Wednesday, July 30, AMANDA M., daughter of Abraham Turnure.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Aug. 1, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 180 2d-av.

VONDY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 30, CARRIE LOUISA, daughter of Cornelia and Dr. J. H. Vondy.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 258 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

VAN DUZER.—At the battle of Gaines' Mills, near Richmond, Va., on Friday, June 27, Lieut. CHARLES FRANCIS VAN DUZER, of the Twelfth Infantry, United States Army, son of Selah Van Duzer, of this City, aged 25 years.

WARD.—In West Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, July 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., after a lingering illness, MARIA, wife of James Ward, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Barclay-st. and Palisade-av., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 31st inst., thence to St. Mary's Church, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated and funeral services performed.

WARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 30, after a short and severe illness, JOHN H. WARD, President of the Bricklayers' Protective Union, aged 29 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, together with members of the Bricklayers' Society, and members of Corner-stone Lodge No. 367, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock on Friday, from his late residence, No. 383 Bowery.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

☞ At special meeting of the Polynuria Literary Society of Brooklyn the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Providence to take from us our friend and fellow member, JOHN T. H. RAYMOND,

Resolved, That we do hereby testify our sincere sorrow in the loss which we have sustained in his decease, and do entertain a deep feeling of sympathy with his bereaved parents, and feel that we have in a measure sustained with them a loss which cannot be repaired; for, while they mourn the loss of a son, we feel his absence as of a brother who was one with us and of us, in all our intercourse.

And further resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

JOHN A. DURYEE, President.

STEPHEN CAROONE, Jr., Secretary pro. tem.

BROOKLYN, July 30, 1862.

DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS cured by Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. It never fails. Price 50cts., sold by the druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 357.—July 30, 1862.

56, 15, 61, 19, 77, 36, 4, 43, 21, 23, 59, 17.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 358.—July 30, 1862.

72, 64, 42, 12, 10, 52, 39, 55, 7, 46, 70, 38, 43.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 305.—July 30, 1862.

31, 25, 36, 55, 19, 6, 18, 24, 44, 59, 29, 26.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 290.—July 30, 1862.

54, 28, 60, 18, 33, 5, 36, 34, 1, 70, 22, 57, 38.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

TO GROCERS, FARMERS, GARDENERS AND MARKET MEN.—The Sanitary Commission will send a vessel in a few days to the seat of war, loaded with provisions to be distributed gratuitously to the army. They particularly request contributions of

Potatoes,
Onions,
Canned Fruits,
Canned Vegetables,
Preserved Fruits,
Dried Fruits,
Sauer Kraut,
Lemons,
Oranges.
Dried and Preserved Meats
Salted or Smoked Fish,
Pickles,
Eggs,
Butter.
Cheese,
Oatmeal,
Chocolate.

The health of the whole army is suffering from a monotony of diet, and the men are driven from a natural craving for a healthful variety, to purchase very unwholesome food and drink at exorbitant prices.

These articles are not therefore needed as luxuries, but as essentials to health: they will be received on board the canalboat *Alice Beach*, lying at the foot of Dey-st.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.
WALCOTT GIBBS, M. D.,
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
GEO. T. STRONG,
Executive Committee.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Jr.,
Superintendent of New-York Office.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* uilding.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted o any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, auctioneer, a portion of the cargo of the ship *Alliance*, consisting of about

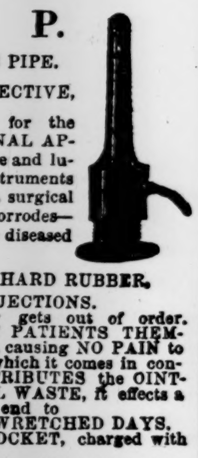
1,070 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Likewise, the cargo of the sloop *Annie*,
38 bales Cotton,
4½ bales Cotton.
The cargo of the sloop *New Eagle*,
32 bales Cotton.
The cargo of the sloop *Sarah*,
15 bales Cotton,
40 barrels Spirits Turpentine,
21 barrels Tar.
The cargo of the schooner *Agnes H. Ward*,
15 bales Cotton,
10 boxes Tobacco,
177 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
The cargo of the schooner *Gen. C. C. Pinckney*,
94 bales Cotton,
10 barrels Resin.

Also, the schooner *Agnes H. Ward*, 43 25-95 tons burden, built in Onslow County, N. C., in 1852.

Also, the schooner *Gen. C. C. Pinckney*, 38 80-95 tons burden, built at Charleston, S. C., in 1854.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.



P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

A MAMMOTH CLEARING OUT SALE OF PARIS NECK

TIES

AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS,
At just half the usual Broadway prices.

The long line of Ties on the *left* as you enter the store are 5, 10, and 15 cents each. The *first* line on the *right* are 25 cents. The *second* line on the right are 35 cents each. The *last* line on the right, embracing over 1,000 dozen of the very richest and most expensive ties imported, are 50 cents each. This line includes rich "expanded end" ties, in expensive and new designs, same as are sold everywhere at $1—all to be sold (for the present) at 50 cents each.

Gents' superior fine LINEN COLLARS at 10 cents each, or $1 20 per dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere at $2 to $2 50 per dozen. Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Under-garments, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.

Wholesale buyers will find the above prices on Neckties irresistible.

J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY has removed its office to No. 100 BROADWAY, between Wall and Pine sts.

☞ Insurance against loss or damage by fire on the most reasonable terms. Losses adjusted liberally and paid promptly.

BENJAMIM F. MANIERRE,
President.
FRANK R. W. BALLARD,
Secretary.
Office No. 100 BROADWAY.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

BOURBON WHISKY.

TEN BARRELS BOURBON WHISKY,
Seven years old.
For sale by
L. KELLNER, No. 91 William-st.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUTHENTICATED BY THE OFFICIAL COPY.
CITIZENS' STANDARD (DIME) EDITION.
THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW.
GET THE BEST. LARGE TYPE.
With Paragraph Head-lines and Index.

Compare it with other editions and none other will be taken. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of ten cents.

For sale by all Newsdealers. Agents wanted.

BEADLE & CO., Publishers,
No. 141 William-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC BOOK.

Church Choirs, and all others wishing for a new first-class book of Church Music, are invited to examine

THE TABERNACLE,
A NEW BOOK OF HYMN TUNES, CHANTS, ANTHEMS, ETC.,
BY B. F. BAKER AND W. O. PERKINS.
Price, $8 per dozen.

The publishers, in offering this new work, beg leave to say that it has enlisted the best efforts of its able and experienced authors, and will be found most admirably adapted to the wants of choristers and choirs in churches of every denomination.

☞ Send to the publishers for a circular, description of the work. A sample copy forwarded, postpaid, for $1.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

AN ELEMENTARY WORK ON MILITARY TACTICS IN QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Conforming to the Army Regulations Adopted and Approved by the War Department of the United States.

By Capt. W. W. VAN NESS.
16mo., Cloth. Price 50 cents.
JOHN BRADBURN, Successor to M. Doolady,
No. 49 Walker-st., New-York.

HEADLEY'S GREAT REBELLION.

Agents' Canvassing Books will be ready Aug. 4, 1862.

HURLBUT, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Hartford, Conn.

FACTS FOR THE FEEBLE—BY DR. F. HOLLICK, the Author and Lecturer.

Copies of this new and remarkable book will be sent *gratis*, and POST-PAID, to any address. All the new discoveries and modes of treatment fully explained, and the causes of Parental Debility and Nervous Decay plainly shown.

Address "Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City."

Dr. Hollick's office is No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2, daily, except Sundays.

NUMBER EIGHTEEN OF THE BEST series of practical, original articles on Open Air Grape Culture, by Peter B. Mead, now ready, with other matter in the August No. of the 17th volume DOWNING'S HORTICULTURIST; $2 per annum; 18 cents per No.

MEAD & WOODWARD, 37 Park-row, New-York.

MILITARY.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.

FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.

Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.

$13 to $23 pay in advance.

$2 hand money.

Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters.
No. 81 Nassau-st.
DANIEL C. MAYONEHAN, First Lieutenant.
J. H. GOODELL, Second Lieutenant.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT HIGHLANDERS, N. Y. V.

Recruits wanted to fill up the ranks of this regiment, now doing active duty at Newport's News, Va., and ably commanded by

COL. ADDISON FARNSWORTH.

Able-bodied respectable young men cannot do better than to join the above gallant corps, which has seen some good service during the last fifteen months. Bounty money same as any other regiment in the field. Recruiting headquarters at Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., New-York.

Capt. JOSEPH LAING, and
Capt. R. T. SHILLINGLAW, Recruiting Officers.

A COMPANY FOR THE WAR.

The Company inaugurated at the meeting held in the basement of the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening, July 28, have fixed their headquarters for the present at Jackson Hall, corner of Greenwich-av. and Horatio-st. Capt. Howland will be in attendance on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of this week. He may be seen, during business hours, at No. 229 Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 62 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state toward early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command.

W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

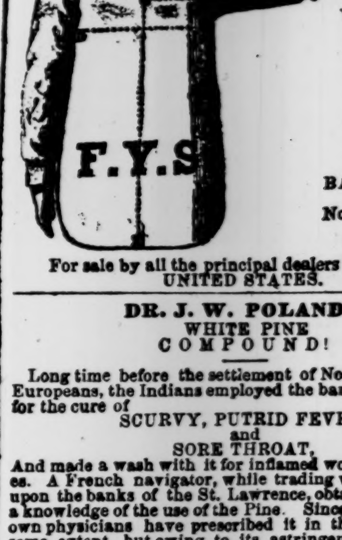
HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT DISTRICT,
GOSHEN, July 14, 1862.

I BEG TO NOTIFY MY OLD FRIENDS, shipmates and fellow-soldiers, that I am duly authorized to raise a regiment in this District, and have started fairly. Communications will reach me addressed as above, or to Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

A. VAN HORNE ELLIS,
Colonel Ninth Regiment District.

WANTED—A CONTRACTOR OR SUTLER FOR a regiment encamped near this City; he must have the necessary means at his command. One fully competent, and able to give the required security for fulfillment of the agreement, may apply immediately at No. 62 White-st.

Col. LEICHTERKOST.



BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE
COMPOUND!

Long time before the settlement of North America by Europeans, the Indians employed the bark of White Pine for the cure of

SCURVY, PUTRID FEVER,
and
SORE THROAT,

And made a wash with it for inflamed wounds and bruises. A French navigator, while trading with the Indians upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, obtained from them a knowledge of the use of the Pine. Since that period our own physicians have prescribed it in their practice to some extent, but owing to its astringency it never obtained any ceblebrity until 1856. In that year Dr. J. W. POLAND, then of Goffstown Centre, N. H., brought before the public his

WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

The combination of other ingredients with the pine bark so modified the action of the latter, that a preparation was produced which soon gained unbounded favor among the people. For Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally, and for Kidney Complaints likewise, it is a most wonderful remedy. The large number of letters received from persons who have been cured by using this Compound, shows in what high esteem the medicine is held by them.

Its great value as a specific for Kidney Diseases was fortunately ascertained by a person who took it for a cough. The cough was entirely removed, and also a severe inflammation on the kidneys, of ten years' endurance. Hence it was

A DISCOVERY!

Since that time, it has cured a great many cases of Kidney Inflammation, and even Diabetes and Hydrocele.

References can be seen upon a large circular, which all dealers have to give away.

Letters of inquiry addressed to Dr. P., at Melrose, will be promptly answered. Advice gratis.

MANUFACTURED BY
DR. J. W. POLAND & CO.,
Melrose, Mass.

☞ 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ☜

D. S. BARNES,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.,
General Agent.

EXPRESS TO NEWBERN, N. C.
SUTLERS' AND SOLDIERS' PACKAGES.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Will dispatch their next Express to Newbern, N. C., SATURDAY, Aug. 2. Nothing contraband taken. For further particulars as to rates of freight, &c., apply to

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway, New-York.

CIGAR DEPOT.

Manilla No. 2.
Manilla Cheroots No. 2.
Principe.
South American.
Havana Londres.
Havana Canchas.
Havana Regalia.
All kinds German Cigars.

Domestic, Clear Seed, Seed and Cuba, and Seed and Havana, sold in quantities to suit, cheap for cash.

L. KELLNER, No. 91 William-st.

FITS, DYSPEPSIA AND CONSUMPTION CURED.—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, of No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a treatise on foreign and native herbal preparations, for the positive and permanent eradication of the above complaints, which he is willing to send to any person on the receipt of four red stamps.

PERSONAL.

—The Vicksburgh correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes: "I mentioned a few days ago that it was rumored that BRECKINRIDGE was trying to get to Europe *via* Mexico. The rumor originated in Vicksburgh, was brought over by a deserter, and was not altogether without foundation. It seems that this follower of BURR, his "illustrious predecessor," went to visit his friend, the princely KEEN RICHARDS, near Milliken's Bend, at whose house he was taken unwell. His friends in Vicksburgh, not knowing where he was, but thinking he would be sharp enough to "draw out" at the right moment, began to mistrust that he had left them for safer climes. But not so. While he was yet unwell, NIM's Massachusetts Battery made an excursion up the river as far as Milliken's Bend, and as they stopped near RICHARDS', the Ex-Vice-President got alarmed and departed for other quarters in a family carriage, with the curtains down. As he was riding along, several of the artillerymen unwittingly passed the carriage on the road. I would like to know how many pulsations a minute the heart of the gallant General made during that casual meeting."

—The renowned Count Joannes is in his element again. A few days since he had an interview with Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, in the course of which that functionary "put an affront upon him." The Count has commenced an action for *tort* against his Excellency—damages, $4,000.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 30, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 37 bbls. Ashes, 6,752 bbls. Flour, 538 bbls. and 350 bags Corn Meal, 106,322 bushels Wheat, 59,419 bush. Corn, 7,350 bushels Rye, 14,501 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Malt, 1,788 pkgs. Provisions, and 757 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are salable and firm at $6 75@$6 81¼ for Pots, and $6 87½ for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 549 bbls., including 524 bbls. Pots, and 25 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign is in light supply, and is rather inactive. Mr. OLNEY reports sales of 100 tons English Steam at $5; 600 do., $6; 150 do. House Cannel, $8 50@$9; 50 do. Orrel, $7; 500 do. P. C. Cannel, $6 75; 250 do. Newcastle Gas, $5 50; 240 do. Scotch Steam, $5 25; and 250 do. delivered, Steam, $7, all cash. Nothing really new in Anthracite.

COFFEE—A sale of a cargo of Rio was reported to-day, but without reliable particulars. The market, though quiet, is very firm. We quote Java at 26c.@28½c.; Maracaibo, 21½c.@22½c.; Rio, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 21½c.@22½c.; and St. Domingo at 21c., ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in lively request to-day, and Middlings are quoted up to 45c.@46½c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are more freely offered and are in limited demand at 38c.@40c. ℔ lb.

FISH—A good inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod, mainly at $4@$4 37½ ℔ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel at $7 25@$7 50, and No. 2 at $6 25@$6 50 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring at 27c.@28c. for scalded and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevailed to-day for State and Western Flour, but at irregular prices—the market opening buoyantly, but closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,850 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 85@$5 10; inferior to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 05, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 85@$5 05; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 10
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 5 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in moderate request, at former rates. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour favor buyers. Sales 1,300 bbls. extra, at $5 20@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal sells readily, at $3 35 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Fairfax and Marsh's Caloric; and $3 40@$3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been less active for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 45@$3 50, and Bunch do., at $3 30@$3 35 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat opened briskly and buoyantly at advanced prices, but closed heavily, in view of the depression of Gold and Sterling Exchange. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 235,000 bush., part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 40c., White Western, at $1 38@$1 46; Amber Western at $1 34@$1 36; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 28@$1 33½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, $1 16@$1 22; Chicago Spring, $1 12@$1 19, and very choice new White Jersey at $1 55 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in good request, at essentially unchanged rates. Sales, since our last, 92,000 bushels, at 56c.@57c. for shipping Mixed Western; 52c.@55c. for Eastern do.; 50c.@52c. for unsound do., do., ℔ bushel. Rye continues salable and buoyant, at 82c.@87c. ℔ bushel; sales, 4,200 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 47c.@48½c.; Western at 46c.@48c., and State at 48c.@49c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is more sought after, to-day, at 55c.@70c. for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ℔ lb.

HONEY—Sales to-day 249 tcs., 213 bbls., and 13 half-bbls. Cuba, on private terms.

INDIGO—Has been in lively request, at buoyant prices.

LATHS—Eastern have been in less demand, at $1 10@$1 12½ ℔ thousand.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 260 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 44c., Cuba Muscovado, at 34c., and Clayed Cuba, on private terms; also, 100 half-bbls. New-Orleans, at 36c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day. Spirits Turpentine is quoted steady, at $1 97½ ℔ gallon. 100 bbls. No. 2 Resin have been sold, at $14@$14 50 ℔ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after and has advanced. Sales to-day 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $11 for Mess, and $8 87½@$9 12½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable at 5¼c.@5⅞c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at former rates. Lard is active and buoyant. Sales 4,200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in request at full rates. Sales 200 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℔ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand, at 5½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 1,200 bags East India at $6 37½@$6 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in fair request, at rising prices. Liverpool Fine, $1 65@$2; do. Ground, $1 12½@$1 15 ℔ sack; Turk's Island, 31c. ℔ bushel.

SOAP—Sales 300 boxes Castile, part at 15c.@15¼c., cash, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less freely dealt in, but have been quoted very firm. Sales 1,300 hhds., including Cuba, at 8½c.@9c.; Porto Rico, at 9c.@9½c.; and New-Orleans, at 9c.@11½c.; and 340 boxes Havana, part at 9¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 lbs., at 10⅞c.@11c. ℔ lb. The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The market during the past week, sympathizing with Foreign Exchange and Freights, has fluctuated considerably. At the date of our last, and immediately afterward, the demand was extremely active, but the transactions were not very heavy, owing to the light stock and the firmness with which it was held, since which prices became unsettled and declined slightly, when more firmness ensued, and at the close, owing to favorable advices from Europe, more animation prevails. The stock throughout the country is small, and the arrivals moderate. Rough Fat has advanced to 7c. Inferior and Grease are in good request. To-day the market is inactive, but steady, at 10⅝c.@10⅞c., holders of choice lots demanding 11c. Price this date, 1858, 9¾c.; 1859, 10⅝c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 8½c. ℔ lb."

TOBACCO—Kentucky finds ready buyers, at full prices. Sales, since our last, 527 hhds. Kentucky, at 10½c.@19c., and 131 cases Seed-Leaf, at 13c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 29c.@29¼c., and small lots at 30c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported to-day at firmer rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@14d.; Corn 12½d.@13d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Oil, 50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ℔ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 4s.; Wheat, in ship's bags, at 13½d.@14d. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British bark, to Gloucester, 17,000 Wheat, at 13½d.; one, to New-Ross, 24,000 Wheat, 13d.; a British brig, to Dublin, Grain, 13½d.; a ship, 1,037 tons, to Londonderry, 60,000 Corn, 12d. ℔ 56 lbs.; a British bark, 361 tons, 23,000 Wheat, to same port, 13d.; a brig, 241 tons, from Philadelphia to Pernambuco, 2,500 Flour $1 37½; a ship, 859 tons, to Maranham, taking a gas-house complete, $7,000; a brig, 1,600 bbls., to Madeira and back, $1,800; a schr., 90 tons, to Havana, $850; a British schr., 125 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $1,700; a brig, 303 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, $4,300; a British brig, 1,200 bbls., to the windward, $1; one, 175 tons, to St. Pierre, $1; one, 156 tons, to St. Thomas, 70c., and back from Turk's Island, Salt, 9c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	July 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 24
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	July 26
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 9
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
FROM AMERICA.			
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 2
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *New-York* and *City of Washington* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES
and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price. CAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with board, and find a pleasant home—terms moderate—at No. 10 Lafayette-place, in South 4th-st., between 6th and 7th sts., Williamsburgh. References required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER four very nice large and airy rooms with board to parties of respectability on reasonable terms. Call at No. 53 West 38th-st., before engaging elsewhere.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITHOUT board, including gas and large closet, for one or two gentlemen, may be had on application at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. Situation pleasant, and convenient to City rail cars.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A private family, where there are no other boarders, somewhere above 10th-st. Address JONES, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, stating terms.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

FARMS.

DESIRABLE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The farm of the subscriber, at White Plains, Westchester County, consisting of 25 acres of land, (all under cultivation,) with first-rate improvements of every kind, and suitable for a Summer and Winter residence. The entire premises have been put in complete and thorough order during the past year. Terms will be made easy and immediate possession given. For full particulars apply to S. G. BOGERT, White Plains, or No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

MACHINERY, &C

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY, JULY 28, IN GOING FROM Delmonico's to Col. Howard's, No. 194 Broadway, FIFTY-THREE DOLLARS in Treasury Notes. $20 reward will be paid for the above by leaving it at the Brandreth House, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway.
Sergt. H. N. BRADSTREET, 23d Mass. Vol.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE, Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. — Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GOOD, strong, light (second-hand) top wagon for sale, in good order. Inquire of THOMAS F. DE VOE, butcher, stand No. 8 Jefferson Market, on and after Monday.

$20,000.—MERCHANDISE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—From $20,000 to $50,000 worth of desirable merchandise will be sold low, or exchanged for one-third cash and the balance in good real estate.
M. L. SHELDON, No. 83 Cedar-st.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCKIGOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

The adjourned sale of the cargo of this ship will take place on TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

Catalogues can be seen at the office of Hiram Benner, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF THE PHOENIX SUGAR REFINERY, foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, THURSDAY, July 31, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of the Phoenix Sugar Refinery, foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, under foreclosure of chattel mortgages, the stock and fixtures of the above establishment, said to be the most complete of any of the kind in the United States. The sale embraces the entire appurtenances necessary for this business; has been in operation but a little over a year, and is in perfect working order in every particular; is replete with all the modern improvements in machinery adapted to the successful working of the same, and offers unusual inducements to parties wishing to engage in this business. By order of CONDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Mortgagees.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
By
HENRY WOOD & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE, GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
THURSDAY, July 31, at 11 o'clock,
At the store No. 522 3d-av., corner of 37th-st., comprising the entire stock of
GROCERIES, TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,
SPICES, PICKLES, SAUCES, SOAP, CANDLES,
STARCH, WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS, &c.,
Together with store fixtures, counters, shelving, scales, &c., &c. By order, JAS. LYNCH, Sheriff.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

NAUTICAL BOOKS, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 1, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 3 Pine-st., by order of Isaac Henderson, Esq., Navy Agent, a number of American, English and French Nautical Books, &c., consisting of Almanacs, Sailing Directories, Guides, Pilots, Lights, Maury's Navigation, Blunt's Coast Pilot, Bowditch's Navigators, &c.
Descriptive catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. H. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, JULY 31, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 245 Bowery, corner of Stanton-st., a large stock of ready-made clothing, comprising cloth, cassimere, satinet and doeskin pants, cloth frock and overcoats, silk, satin, velvet and cloth vests. Also, cloths, cassimeres, etc., being the stock of a dealer retiring from business.

A. H. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

PAWNBROKER'S GOODS AT AUCTION.—A. H. CRISTALAR will sell THIS DAY, 31st, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 245 Bowery, corner Stanton-st., a large lot of carpenters', wheelwrights' and shipwrights', and other mechanics' tools, and mathematical and other instruments, &c., &c.

M. H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—IN the village of Tremont, 12 miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large double house, containing eleven (11) rooms, beside kitchen and cellar, with about one acre of land, handsomely located on high ground, and improved in garden, lawn and shade trees, &c., &c. Price $3,200. Also, in Morrisania, near railroad depot, a neat cottage house of eight rooms and one acre of land, all in good order. Price $2,500. Both the above are desirable property, in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools, and are offered at great reduction from cost, as the owner wishes to leave the country. Inquire on the premises, at Tremont, of JAMES CHARTERS, near the depot.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—A neat cottage house, containing two large parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen, in a two-story wing, seven bedrooms, warmed with a good furnace, lighted with gas, commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River, and one that cannot be obstructed, in a pleasant village, one hour's ride from the City, and within three minutes' walk of depot, churches, schools, stores, &c. The lot consists of about one acre, half in a nicely-shaded terrace lawn, and half in fruit and vegetable garden. Inquire of WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A DWELLING-HOUSE in Brooklyn, near Peck-slip Ferry, a small farm, near White Plains, containing 20 acres, with good buildings; 350 choice young fruit trees, grape vines and other fruits and improvements. The situation is elevated and the air remarkably pure; the crops and stock will be sold with the place if required. For particulars, inquire at No. 24 Spruce-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES AT BERGEN FOR SALE.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 50 city lots each. Prices, $1,400 to $15,000. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, with the privilege of purchasing, an improved property of five to thirty acres within one hour's ride from the City. Address E. H. M., Box No. 1,614 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL
NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY.
Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST Summer locations in Monmouth County, situate on the South Shrewsbury River; plenty of shade; good fishing and bathing; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. Terms moderate. Address Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.
S. S. WYCKOFF.

BOARD WANTED—AT OR IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD of Clifton or Stapleton, Staten Island, for a family consisting of a gentleman and lady, two children and nurse; and where stabling could be had for a horse. Address Box No. 668 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX OR EIGHT PERSONS can have board at a pleasant farm-house, 1½ hours from New-York by Erie Railroad; milk, fruit and vegetables plenty. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 367 3d-av., or address C. P., Sufferns Post-office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GOOD SECOND floor rooms, with first-class board, can be had in a pleasantly located house, three minutes' walk from cars and steamboat landing. Apply to the Ticket Agent at Dobbs' Ferry Depot, Hudson River Railroad.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, two children and servant, within one and a half hours of the City. Farm-house preferred, where there are but few or no other boarders. Address, with particulars, G. W., Box No. 244 N. Y. Post-office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—I HAVE THREE pleasant rooms on the first floor, that will be vacant from the 1st of August. Terms moderate.
Y. M. WILEY, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, lady and child, within an hour's sail from this City by steamboat, and convenient to the landing. Address A., Box No. 186 *Times* Office, with particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD AT MILTON, Ulster, on the banks of the Hudson, by calling on or addressing Mrs. L. A. ORDWAY. Terms $4 and $5 per week.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, suitable for a boarding-house, in 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A portion of the furniture will be sold to the tenant, if desired. A portion of the rent taken in board. Rent and prices to suit the times. Apply to C. GRIFFIN, No. 160 Fulton-st., second floor.

NO. 241 WEST THIRTY-FIRST-ST., between 8th and 9th avs.—Three-quarters of a four story furnished house to let, together or in suites; it contains all the modern improvements; family consisting of three persons. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault; the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

THE LOWER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 101 Perry-st., corner of Hudson, to let to a small family; hot and cold water, gas, &c.; two floors; rent moderate.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE LOW OR EXCHANGE—COST $12,000—An elegant three-story house, built by days' work, and finished in the very best manner, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, E. D., in the most desirable location, near Bedford-av. Mortgage about $7,500, which can remain; for the balance will take country property, New-York State or elsewhere, with or without buildings theron, or Stock or other available securities. An offer wanted. E. SEYMOUR, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE NEWLY improved three stories and a half cottage-house No. 201 West 36th-st., for sale or exchange for Brooklyn, Harlem or more central New-York City property. Apply as above.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or lady's or children's maid; does fine washing and French fluting; no objection to the country. Call at No. 270 3d-av., for two days, top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small family; has good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 202 7th-av., near 24th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to take charge of children or do plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to assist in care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 163 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK BY an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meat, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c.; will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., near Delancey.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 Commerce-st., near Bleecker-st. Good City references can be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, and to do the coarse washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages, $8 in the City, or $9 in the country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND DAIRYMAID.—AN EXPERIENCED woman wants a situation; is a thorough cook and baker of pastries, and makes good butter; prefers the country; best of reference as to ability and trustworthiness. At ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a smart, tidy young woman; is a good plain cook, bread, cake and pie baker, and a good washer and ironer; or would do general housework; has the best of City reference, and will be found generally useful. Apply at No. 38 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, only in the City, by a Protestant German girl, as good plain cook, baker, first-rate washer and ironer; can make herself generally useful. Call at No. 124 Clinton-st., near Broome, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 195 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker wishes work in a private family, by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Call, all the week, at No. 282 7th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a very respectable colored female, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or to take charge of a gentleman's office in the lower part of the City. Apply at No. 70 East 13th-st., for particulars. Terms moderate.

AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR COUNTRY.—A Protestant woman wants a situation; is a good cook, baker of bread and plain pastries, excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; has the best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American widow, to do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; is kind to children; of a good disposition: has no objection to take charge of a widower's family; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call for three days at No. 24 James-st., near New-Bowery, Room No. 5, rear building.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; good references. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., second floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, a situation as general houseworker, either in City or country, by a smart and industrious servant, at moderate wages; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook, with good reference. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable American Protestant young woman, to take charge of a baby from its birth; is an excellent seamstress; has no objection to do chamberwork or to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear, until suited. Has excellent City reference.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl in a small private family; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; has six years of the best City references. Call at No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A respectable young woman, who is competent of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, would go by the day, week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing. Terms moderate. Can be seen at No. 1 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, who has excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or thorough servant; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7 a month. Call at No. 134 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, A situation in a private family, City or country no object; is willing to assist in any work that may be required; middle-aged woman, has a good taste for children's wearing apparel, and a good needlewoman; best of character furnished from last place of employment. Inquire, for two days only, at No. 136 Liberty-st., top floor, back room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable, single man, of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., at Mr. Loudon's Saddlery store, or a note addressed G. K., at the above place, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a competent man who thoroughly understands his business the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has lived three years and five months in his last place, and five years in his previous place. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—WANTED, situations by an Englishman and wife, without incumbrance, the man as groom and coachman; would be willing to take charge of a small garden—the woman as experienced cook; willing to assist with the washing; both understand their business thoroughly, and have the best of reference from their last employers. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a respectable Protestant single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and everything connected with the business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to going to the country; has the best City reference. Send a note to J. B. D., No. 1,158 Broadway, corner of 27th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man, as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two respectable Protestant young men in the country, who understand driving team, can milk cows, take care of horses and understand working on a farm; wages not the object, but a home. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 22d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, (a Scotchman,) a situation as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is also an experienced groom and coachman; would take charge of horses, along with garden; has the best of City and country references for several years back, and is a thorough competent man. Address W. F., Williamsburgh Post-office, L. I.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—SITUATION wanted by a gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruit and vegetables, and the laying out of a gentleman's place; can give satisfactory references as to character and capability. Can be seen, or address in writing, S. E., No. 71 Liberty-st., care of A. Smith, seedsman and florist, where the advertiser is well known.

AS SALESMAN.—A COMPETENT YOUNG married man, who had many years' practical experience in the shipchandlery, hardware and grocery business, and who speaks the English, French, German and Spanish languages perfectly, is desirous of obtaining a situation as salesman in a respectable house; the most undoubted City references will be furnished. Address A. T., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS AUCTIONEER desires a situation as salesman in a house requiring his services. The best testimonials as to ability will be furnished. Address AUCTIONEER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man who understands his business thoroughly; any family who wishes to engage him, either in the City or country, will apply, for two days, at the drug-store, No. 718 Broadway. Will be found to give full satisfaction, and has the best of City references.

HELP WANTED.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, a first-class accountant and book-keeper; none need apply unless they can present the very highest recommendations, both as to character and qualifications; good handwriting required in the applicant. Address F. S. L., Post-office.

A BOY—WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, an active, intelligent and willing boy, 16 to 17 years old; must reside with his parents in the City, and be at the store in the morning at 7 o'clock. Salary first year, $50. Apply at No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs, after 3 o'clock P. M. THOMAS N. DALE & CO.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A COMPETENT YOUNG man wanted as assistant book-keeper; one who is quick and correct, and who has experience. Address, with reference, C, Box No. 1,407 New-York Post-office.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A middle-aged woman to do the general housework of a small family, residing in Astoria; a colored woman would answer; she must be a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer, and be able to give entirely satisfactory references for honesty, sobriety, and general good conduct. Such a person may find a permanent situation and a good home, by applying at Office No. 91 Grand-st., one door east of Greene-st., in this City.

ASSISTANT CASHIER WANTED—IN A wholesale dry goods house; an experienced and capable young man. Address, with references, DRY GOODS, Box No. 1,444, Post-office.

MACHINE PATTERN MAKER WANTED.—Wages $2 50 per day. None but a thoroughly competent man need apply at No. 76 West 37th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock this morning.

GIRLS WANTED—AT THE PAPER BOX FACTORY, No. 548 Pearl-st.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!

"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 8¾, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st........at 9¼, 12¾ and 3½.
Dey-st........at 9¾, 12⅞ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA will resume her regular trips to Peekskill and intermediate landings, on FRIDAY, Aug. 1. Leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 36th-ST.,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 15, 1862.

Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. [illegible] per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 16 East 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 18.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

TO TEACHERS.—THE FOLLOWING ORDERS have been registered at the "AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 596 Broadway, during the past two days, July 28 and 29: Lady for English, mathematics, Latin and French, in New-Jersey; gentleman for piano and singing, in female college—salary $1,000; lady for piano and singing, in Ohio—salary $700; lady for French, drawing and painting—salary $450; gentleman for mathematics and military tactics, in a Western college; lady for music, French, drawing and painting, in Kentucky—salary $550; lady for music, French and mathematics, for Kentucky; gentleman for classics, on Staten Island; lady for English branches, in parochial school, near New-York; French Protestant gentleman, for young ladies' school, near New-York; Professor of Natural History, for partial engagement, near the City; native French lady, for French and music; German lady, for music and drawing; French gentleman, for music; governess, for English, French and music. Personal applications preferred. Young ladies' school for rent, in New-Jersey.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers. Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.
References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED—PRINCIPALS, ASSISTANTS, PARTNERS and CORRESPONDENTS—in all sections of the UNION, by the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y. PRINCIPALS and SCHOOL OFFICERS provided with competent TEACHERS. PARENTS can have a choice of SCHOOLS for their children, and lessen their expenses $25 to $50 by calling.
RICE & ANDREWS, Educational Agents.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—From New-York, 88 miles by Erie Railroad. Will reopen Oct. 1, and continue twenty weeks. This is now one of the best seminaries in the country. Its location, building, rooms, furniture and course of study are unsurpassed. A new and most important department—Dr. Lewis' new light gymnastics—has recently been added. For circulars, address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with well qualified teachers for any department gratuitously, and parents with school circulars. Wanted, competent teachers of music, and music and ornamentals; also of classics and military tactics. References: Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Harper Bros.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., [illegible] Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A boarding and day school. The next term commences Aug. 4. Pupils can enter at any time. Special attention is given to French. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; or address the Principal, Miss E. N. J. HARRISON.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Boarding School for Boys, Easton, Ct., nine miles from Bridgeport. Fall Term opens Aug. 28. Parental discipline, thorough preparation for business or college. References—Faculty of Yale College. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials, and of long experience in teaching, desires a position. Salary not expected. A cheerful and agreeable home is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of a truly skillful and reliable instructress for the solid branches, may find it to their interest to confer with the advertiser. References exchanged. Address E. V. M., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, WITH the highest references, wishes to make engagements in schools to teach the French, German and Italian languages. She desires to live with a private family where her instruction may be considered an equivalent. Address No. 406 West 23d-st.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and higher English branches; City reference and the highest testimonials given. Address H. S., Box 499 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER wishes a situation in a family; she teaches English, French and music. Salary no object. Address TEACHER, New-Rochelle Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW-YORK and Boston pianos, new and second-hand, at exceedingly low prices, to suit the times. Pianos and melodeons to rent very low, and rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

$165—GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED 7-octave overstrung piano, with all modern improvements; has been very little used, at $165—worth double. Can be seen at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SITUATED half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board $[illegible] per week. Reference, M. LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.
DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

BURIAL LOT IN TRINITY CEMETERY FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable and beautifully located lots in the cemetery, containing four hundred and five square feet, inclosed with a first-class iron railing, granite posts, &c., for sale low. Address W. C., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY. Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

40	Ocean Bank	$50	40	Bank of Com'wealth	$100
20	North Riv. Ins. Co.	50	10	Hanover Bank	100
10	Bk. of State of N. Y.	100	15	Market Bank	100
20	Wm'burgh City Ins.	50	20	Humboldt Ins. Co.	100
165	Southern Pacific R.	100	20	Harmony Ins.	50
100	Citizens' Bank	25	30	St. Nicholas Ins.	25
30	Gt. West'n Mar. Ins.	100			

50 Manhattan Gas Light Co. Scrip Stock.
100 Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25.
200 Wall-street Ins. Co., $20.
$1,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,500 Logan County Manuf. and Mining Co. Bonds.
$6,000 Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Bonds.
Next regular sale, MONDAY, Aug. 5.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purcase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1862.—Interest due 1st prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall st., New-York. CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of August next, payment will be made at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, of the coupons of the Fifth Mortgage Bonds, represented by said certificates, with interest from May 1, 1861, to Aug. 1. 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office, in New-York, on and after Aug. 1 prox. The Bond transfer books will be closed from July 28 to Aug. 1, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF HOLders of farm mortgages issued in aid of Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, will be held on SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at noon, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman Trustees
Millwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Credits.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. & 26TH ST.,
NEW-YORK July 29, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES EOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, AND the first issue of United States Demand Notes, purchased at the highest premium, by JOSEPH A. LEVY, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFfice No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of DAWSON, WARREN & HYDE, composed of DORMAN T. WARREN, ELLSWORTH H. HYDE and ROBERT DUNCAN, has been dissolved by the death of ELLSWORTH H. HYDE. Accounts of said firm will be settled by D. T. WARREN & CO., No. 4 Maiden-lane. DORMAN T. WARREN.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business partnership of A. SPADONE, consisting of A. SPADONE, general partner, and DORMAN T. WARREN and ELLSWORTH H. HYDE, special partners, is dissolved by the death of said ELLSWORTH H. HYDE. Accounts will be settled by D. T. WARREN & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.
A. SPADONE.
DORMAN T. WARREN.

Referring to above dissolutions of partnerships, notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a new copartnership, under the firm name of D. T. WARREN & CO.
DORMAN T. WARREN,
A. SPADONE.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, July 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 6th of August next, for furnishing Revenue Stamps, under the recent act of Congress imposing stamp duties.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, deliverable in packages of ten thousand each at the Treasury Department in Washington.

Also, the price per thousand in similar packages, deliverable to the agent of the Department at the place of manufacture.

Also, the price per thousand, delivered in larger packages, as required, either at the Department or place of manufacture.

Also, the price per thousand, separated in such quantities as may be daily ordered for the use of Collectors and others, never less than two hundred stamps, and securely packed in tin cases, suitable binders' board boxes, with muslin, or other equally strong covers, or lined envelopes, according to the quantity and distance to be conveyed, as may be required by the Department, stating the difference, if any, between the cost of delivery to an agent at the place of manufacture and at Washington.

All such packages, before mailing, to be reëxamined, and the stamps recounted by an agent of this Department.

Bidders will also give the additional cost for directing packages for the mails and preparing blank receipts, under the direction of an agent of the Department, either at the Department or manufactory.

Proposals must be made for the stamps in sheets, perfectly gummed, and perforated in such a manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used.

On and after Wednesday, the 30th of July instant, designs for the proposed stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Each bid is to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper to be furnished, which will be submitted to a board of disinterested experts or artists for examination; and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of stamps.

Specimens of board and tin boxes and lined envelopes must also be submitted with each bid. It is necessary to protect the boxes by muslin, or other covers, in the most effectual manner, against wet and abrasion. The contract will require all dies and plates to be prepared and kept in repair, and that new dies and plates shall be made, either for the present denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Department. And all such dies and plates are to be the property of the United States, for the service of the Treasury Department.

No bids will be considered except from parties who have been actually engaged in the business of copper-plate or steel engraving and printing, and who are thus engaged at the time of bidding, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly, and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reserves the right of deciding which bid, in its practical results, may be most to the interest of the Department, having reference to the style of the work, security, mode of packing, &c.

Proposals should be carefully sealed, and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS.—PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR WHITE SHIRTING FLANNEL.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for White Shirting Flannel," will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, 1st day August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

150,000 YARDS ¾ WHITE SHIRTING FLANNEL, to weigh fully six ounces to the yard.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform, in all respects, to the sealed sample deposited in this office. Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles, and bidders will please state the time and amount of each delivery.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or reject the bids, in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government, in his opinion, may demand. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or the firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract with a good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory guarantee will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the article.

The failure to comply with the contract, as to the time of delivery, will operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.

For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.

For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.
July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.
jy3-law14wTh.*

THE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet on THURSDAY, July 31, at 2 P. M., in room No. 5 City Hall. Parties interested in the opening of 124th-st., from 8th av. to Harlem River, will please attend.
GEORGE ROSS,
JACOB M. LONG,
JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
Committee on Street Openings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing any notes signed by us and made payable in advertising, as they were obtained under false representations and we have received no value therefor. These notes are all payable to bearer and bear date of June 28, 1862.—Dated at Waupun, Wis., July 24, 1862. BRINKERHOFF & JENNINGS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.
W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

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DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everwhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; or which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.
WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 25th day of June, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, being formerly part of the farm of John Hopper, deceased, and known and distinguished on a map or chart made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, on the 26th day of November, 1833, (and which said map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in tin case No. 181) by number fifty-six, bounded southerly, in front, by Fifty-first-street, northerly, in the rear, by lot number eighty-one, (81,) easterly, by lot number fifty-five, (55,) and westerly by lot number fifty-seven, (57,) as laid down on said map, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, at a point three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the line of lot number fifty-five, (55,) on a line parallel with the Eleventh-avenue, to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly along the line of lot number fifty-seven, and parallel with the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-first-street, the place of beginning.—Dated June 28, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 13th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 22, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
BERRIEN & PERT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY and others.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue sixty-seven feet and one and a quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street twenty-three feet, thence northerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue forty-four feet and five and one-half inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet, to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1862.
THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
jy17-2awtau8.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street, seventy-seven feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July, 1862.
THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
jy17-2awtau8.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.
27f-law6mTh*
EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS,
WILLIAM MACKEY, Executors.
je19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862. JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
jy24-law6m Th

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.
JOHN RUSSELL,
WM. BRUCE, Executors.
ap17-law6mTh*

SHIPPING.

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

First Cabin, from ....$110 to $155 each Berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First and Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK,

Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85

FROM BOSTON,

Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamship EDINBURGH will be dispatched from New-York for LIVERPOOL, as an extra steamer, on WEDNESDAY, 6th of August. JNO. G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON ......SATURDAY, Aug. 2.
ETNA ......SATURDAY, Aug. 9.
CITY OF MANCHESTER......SATURDAY, Aug. 16.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, August 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
For passage, Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, *via* Key West, on SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clydebuilt steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 9. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $80. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *New-York*, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW UNITED States mail steamship ST. MARY, WM. H. TALBOT, Master, will leave for New-Orleans on THURSDAY, 31st July, at 3 o'clock P. M.

She has excellent cabin accommodations.

Freight in all cases to be prepaid, and no goods will be received on board without an order from the office.

Shippers are specially cautioned against sending on board any goods declared contraband by the United States Government.

For freight or passage apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway,
Or CHARLES MORGAN, No. 2 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF VOLUNTEER LINE OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Acting Lieutenants must have served at least six months in the United States Navy as Acting Master or Acting Ensign, and been mentioned in official dispatches for highly meritorious conduct in battle.

Acting Masters must have served at least three months as Acting Ensign or Acting Master's Mate, and been favorably recommended by their immediate commanding officer, which recommendation must be approved by the Flag-officer of the squadron in which they are serving.

Acting Ensigns must be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, and have seen at least twelve years' sea service before the mast, or as an officer. Those who have served as chief mates of merchant vessels are invited to apply for the position of Ensign.

Acting Master's Mates should be between the ages of twenty and thirty, and have been at sea, before the mast, or as an officer, five years.

Before entering the navy, *Acting Ensigns* and *Acting Master's Mates* will be required to furnish to the Navy Department proof of their age, sea service, sobriety and professional knowledge. Letters of recommendation should come from Captains with whom they have sailed, owners for whom they have sailed, and insurance officers acquainted with their professional character and sobriety.

The pay of volunteer officers of the line at sea since July 16, 1862, is as follows:

Acting Lieutenants	$1,875 per year and one ration
Acting Masters	1,500 per year and one ration
Acting Ensigns	1,200 per year and one ration
Acting Master's Mates	480 per year and one ration

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.—PERSONS CLAIMing exemption from military duty under the new law can obtain exemption papers as required by the act without delay. Printed forms now ready. Fee, 25 cents. Apply to H. H. RICE, Attorney and Notary, No. 247 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

EXEMPTS FROM MILITARY DUTY CAN have their certificates drawn up and sworn to before the subscriber. No exemption allowed under any circumstance, without the affidavit, made by 15th August.
J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No 220, Boston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
MR. ALFRED BURNETT,
THE GREAT DELINEATOR OF CHARACTER,
The finest Elocutionist, the best Mimic, and the
MOST AMUSING COMIC PERFORMER
of the age, has been engaged; also,
Mr. EDWIN KELLY, Tenor and Light Comedian, and Master LEON,
THE ETHIOPIAN CUBAS,
all of whom give
Splendid Performances daily, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.
The following novelties to be seen at all hours:
THE CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL,
9 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 628 lbs.
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL
Ned plays the organ, kisses his Keeper, shoulders the musket, shakes hands with the ladies, throws them kisses, &c.
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS.
AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON
Lessee and Manager.........WM. WHEATLEY.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT AND
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
Mr. JOHN COLLINS,
The distinguished Irish comedian.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 31, 1862,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Myles Na Coppaleen, (with songs,)...Mr. JOHN COLLINS
The piece will be produced in the
SAME GORGEOUS MANNER
as when first represented at this establishment.
At the close of the drama Mr. Collins will sing the grand national anthem.
COLUMBIA, GEM OF THE OCEAN.
Mr. Wheatley takes much pleasure in announcing that the celebrated GABRIEL RAVEL and troupe, having just arrived from Europe, will make their first appearance at this establishment on Monday evening, Aug. 4.
Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
LAST WEEK OF THE BURLESQUE
FRA DIAVOLO.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 31,
Will be given, last time but three,
FRA DIAVOLO,
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE, and the whole comedy company appearing.
To commence with a grand drama with FLORENCE in one of his famous Irish parts.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1862,
RICHELIEU, OR THE CONSPIRACY.
Cardinal Richelieu.........by.........Mr. Flemming.
A new Extravaganza, called
COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED AT LAST.
TO-MORROW EVENING Mrs. SEDLEY SMITH will appear.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
George Christy and J. N. Briggs..Lessees and Proprietors.
George Christy.....................Stage Manager.
J. N. Briggs..........Business Manager and Treasurer.
THURSDAY, July 31, and every evening during the week:
The laughable Farce of the Double Bedded Room—George Christy as Dulcimer Swipes.
The famous Quartette, Reeves, Morland, Birch and Corwin.
The famous Clog-Dancer R. SANDS.
A Grand Matinee every SATURDAY, at 3, for ladies and children.
Admittance 25 cents; no half price, except for children, to Matinée only.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
FIRST NIGHT of the intensely laughable pantomime, entitled,
SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD.
In which Señorita CUBAS, COSTA THELEUR, XIMENES, LEHMANN, WIETOFF, RONZANI, and all the artists will appear.
First appearance of M. DENIER, the Great Comique, from the London Theatres.
GREEK FIRE FOUNTAIN EVERY NIGHT.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS NOW OPEN.

FINE ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway—day and evening. A splendid collection of Paintings, Statuary, &c., including Pollock's great picture of "Undine," Gignoux's "Indian Summer," and over one hundred other choice works. Admission 25 cents.

REOPENING OF THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—This favorite and splendid collection of paintings will be open for exhibition and sale, on SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at the old Gallery, No. 548 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861		$190,439 29
Premiums received since		535,891 89
Total		$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862		$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41	
Return Premiums	45,527 56	
Re-Insurance, &c	52,355 53	
Total	$456,798 50	

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,655 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79	
		672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 25
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board.
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
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JOHN H. EARLE, President.
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
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S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26.) New-York.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishmen of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN WIDE AWAKE

Immense War Meeting in the Eastern District.

Speeches of Gen. Sickles, Rev. Mr. Inskip, and Others.

A Committee Appointed to Promote Recruiting.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the City of Brooklyn was held, last evening, in Washington Hall, South Seventh-street, by the residents of the Eastern District of the city—comprising the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards,—to sustain the Government and encourage enlistments—particularly for the skeleton regiments now in the field.

Long before the hour announced for the meeting to commence, the hall—into which some five thousand people can be packed—presented one solid, compact mass of humanity; and hundreds of people, who would have been glad to have given their countenance to the proceedings by their presence, were unable to get near the door of the hall, and were reluctantly compelled to go away.

Upon the platform, besides the officers of the meeting given below, we noticed the following military gentlemen:

Brig.-Gen. **Sickles**.

Col. J. **Hobart Ward**, Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers.

Col. **Julius W. Adams**, First Long Island Volunteers.

Capt. **Hall**, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. **Sickles**.

Capt. **Stilwell**, First Long Island Volunteers.

Lieut. **Allen**, First Long Island Volunteers, who entered the battle of Fair Oaks a Sergeant, and was wounded and promoted on the field for gallant conduct.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING.

At 7½ o'clock the meeting was organized by electing the following named persons as officers:

President—Mayor **Kalbfleisch**.

Vice-Presidents—Thirteenth Ward—Wm. Wall, Edward Briggs. Fourteenth Ward—Geo. B. McGrath, James Murphy. Fifteenth Ward—Daniel Mauger. Andrew Cunningham. Sixteenth Ward—John Raber, John Wills. Seventeenth Ward—Wm. M. Meserole, Neriah Bliss. Eighteenth Ward—John Garrison, S. M. Meeker. Nineteenth Ward—John A. Cross, John Berry.

Secretaries—Thirteenth Ward, N. J. Rossiter; Fourteenth Ward, Alfred Hobley; Fifteenth Ward, John Davis; Sixteenth Ward, J. R. Jurgens; Seventeenth Ward, J. N. Stearns; Eighteenth Ward, G. C. Bennett; Nineteenth Ward, O. M. Beach.

SPEECH OF REV. MR. INSKIP.

Rev. Mr. **Inskip**, Chaplain of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, was then introduced and delivered a stirring address. He said that regiment was reduced in numbers until it could now muster but about 400 effective men—although he considered even that number equal to 800 others. [Applause and laughter.] He was glad that those who could not go themselves were ready to give of their means to enable others to go, and strenuously urged all who could to enlist at once in the armies of the Union. [Applause.]

Mr. **Field** then, after a few prefatory remarks, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our country needs in this her hour of trial, of combatting rebellion in its most malignant form, and in order to speedily put an end to the strife which is wasting the strength of the nation, all the resources in men and pecuniary aid which loyal men are able to furnish; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Brooklyn, Eastern District, will, to the utmost of our ability and influence, encourage enlistments for the regiments now in the field, believing that every soldier so connecting himself with the cause and the army, will be doubly useful in this emergency over those recruited for new regiments with untried officers.

Resolved, That we will use all our efforts to protect and provide for such of the families of volunteers as may be unable to provide for themselves during the absence of such soldiers.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each of the seven Wards in our Eastern District, be appointed, who shall open an office where recruits may obtain information and advice, so that they may judge for themselves which of the Brooklyn regiments now in the field to join, and how to proceed to obtain the bounty proposed by the State and National Governments, and that said committee make collections in promotion of the object of getting men into the service with the least possible delay.

Loud calls were now made for Gen. **Sickles**, who was brought forward and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. **Sickles**, after the hearty cheering which greeted him had subsided, said it was grateful to a soldier to hear the cheers of his men in their onset on the enemy, and to hear the cheers of his fellow citizens on his return home from an humble effort to do his duty. [Applause.] His merit had been little—that of his men had been great. They had never yielded an inch of ground. [Applause.] They had done their duty to their country. They, with the others of our Union soldiers, had been decimated in numbers. They needed reinforcements, and, if the North would do as much to sustain a Government, as the South would to destroy it, the reinforcements would be forthcoming. [Applause.] The brave army of the Potomac and its noble leader, Gen. **McClellan**, [great cheering,] must be sustained. Mere bounties were not inducements enough to fill up the ranks. Men must go from a higher motive, or they must be drafted. [Applause.] It was the glory of the North that the war had thus far been carried on without a conscript, and, if his wish could be carried into effect, he would have it ended without a conscript. [Applause.] Our armies had been overpowered because the enemy had seized on every able-bodied man, and forced him into the service of the Confederacy, for the purpose of overwhelming before Richmond that gallant, indomitable and unconquerable chieftain, **McClellan**. [Three cheers for **McClellan**.] Would they reinforce their regiments? Would they sustain the army which not only menaced the Capital of the enemy, but protected our own? Would they do this, or would they let **Jeff. Davis** proclaim his tyranny here? He had seen attempts to impair public confidence in our leader. Those efforts must proceed from traitorous motives or from ignorance. In God's name, let those who found fault go and take the place of those in the field, and do their work better. [Applause.]

A Voice—Take **Greeley**.

Gen. **Sickles**—If he would only make as good a soldier as he is an editor we should be glad to have him. [Laughter and applause.] The great thing they had to do was well stated in the resolutions. The best thing to do was to fill up the old regiments. It was better for the army and better for the recruit. The latter was immediately instructed in the most efficient and agreeable manner. If he went with the new regiments he was obliged to learn with, instead of from, his officers. No matter what was a man's theoretical knowledge he was utterly ignorant of the duties of an officer, unless by a practical campaign he had learned to take care of his men. The recruit could render as much service to his country in a few weeks in an old regiment as he could in as many months in a new regiment. He would not deprecate the character of the excellent gentlemen organizing new regiments, for he knew many of them. But it was not new regiments that were needed. If this city could send a thousand men next week, it would recruit its old regiments to the standard. But if they put these men in a new regiment, they would not be ready for service in three months. He believed that the war would be ended in that time. [Applause.] If, therefore, they wished to be in time, and those who had these objects in view would take good advice, they would fill up the old regiments. If the Irishman who still hates England, or the German who has found here a home, if any wish to aid the cause, let them come now. [Applause.] Let them put their finger of scorn upon the man who higgled about bounty. [Applause.] If all the patriots had not already volunteered, let them come forward now. [Applause.]

Those who had wealth and position, and unavoidable duties to perform at home, would not neglect their duty to the soldier and his family. The rations, the clothing, and all the means of sustaining our army had never been excelled. The wealth of the country had offered greater inducements than had been offered to those already in the field. But there was not money enough in the world to hire 100,000 men to enter an army if they were not willing to go. There was, however, force enough in the old flag [cheers,] to send half a million of men. Let it therefore be our pride, as well as our duty, to sustain the Government which had been vouchsafed to us—sustain it by the patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion of those who enjoyed its blessings. [Applause.]

The following letter was then read by Mayor **Kalbfleisch**:

PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM THE STATE TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, N. Y., July 28, 1862.

To Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch:

DEAR SIR: I would gladly avail myself at this time of the opportunity to visit my home, and aid with my [illegible] abilities in an organized effort with my fellow-citizens to enlist men to fill the ranks of our gallant Brooklyn Fourteenth to its maximum standard. If there has been no effort in that direction, I sincerely hope that there may be, *and that too, immediately*. My official duties will require my attendance at the Capital for a few days longer, but in the meantime, should an organization be effected to this end, (and I know if you will its accomplishment it will be done,) you may draw on me at sight for $250, to be paid to recruits as extra bounty, and in such sum to each as your Honor or the organization may suggest. Believing the most certain and speedy plan of placing at the disposal of the Government the men it needs, to be the filling up of regiments now in the field, and with the conviction that the plan, if attempted, would be a success, I am Sir, &c.

W. B. LEWIS.

The above letter elicited hearty applause.

Mr. **Field** read a letter from Gen. **Meagher**, apologizing for non-attendance, and cordially sympathizing with the objects of the meeting.

Hon. **Wm. Wall** was the next speaker.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. WALL.

Mr. **Wall** said that he could not hope to speak as well as those who preceded him, but unless he could say something of what was uppermost in his mind, in support of the war, he would be unworthy of his position. Had we a country worth saving? ["Yes, yes."] If we would use as much effort to save our country as the rebels were using to destroy it, we would be victorious by the Fall. [Applause.] He was himself unable to go, but he advised all of his family that were able to go, to go at once.

He was willing to help those who could go—for there were things which the soldier needed which the Government did not furnish. If he did not contribute his mite he should go to his bed and think he was getting tainted with "sesesh." [Laughter and applause.] He had done all in his power for every poor sick fellow that he had met. He complimented the patriotism of the adopted citizens, and appealed to them to sustain their adopted country—if for no other reason, because John Bull opposed it. [Applause.] He was glad that according to the new order of fighting, our army was feeding itself as it went along. [Applause.] That was some improvement any way. He denounced the rebellion as one of the most wicked things that had taken place since the crucifixion of Christ. [Applause.] For himself, he wanted to leave this country as prosperous as it was sixty-two years ago, when he came here. [Applause.] If they wanted to go he would go with them as far as Washington. Let them rise as one man and go altogether, and we would put down rebellion in a very short time. [Applause.]

Mr. **Faulkner**, the well-known street preacher, at this stage of the proceedings mounted the platform and insisted upon speaking. He said his grandfather was a Captain in the revolution, and he had supplied three sons to the Union army, and urged the immediate filling up of the Union ranks.

Hon. **Edward Stanton** was the next speaker. He announced that the President, **Abraham Lincoln**—[applause]—had given explicit orders to the Generals in the field to use every means known to military science to put down this rebellion. The issue was now whether we should subjugate the rebels, or they subjugate us. He feared that if the country was to separate at all, it would break into many parts. He thought that at present the rebels were a little ahead of us. What was to be done? We must stand together and give the last man and the last dollar to gain our victory. [Applause.] The South demanded only the breaking up of the Government, and would accept nothing else. We must crush them, or they will crush us. Among the obstacles with which we had to contend was Northern sympathy with the rebels, and foreign intervention. It was therefore time for us to see the issue, and sustain a President whose heart was sound and whose head was clear in the design to defeat the rebels by every means known to civilized war. Instead of protecting rebel corn, wheat and cattle, our army would use them. [Applause.] We would not hesitate even to roll up a black ball and throw it at the enemy. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF WM. C. JEWETT.

Mr. **Wm. C. Jewett**, of Colorado, was next introduced and spoke at some length. He concluded by offering a series of resolutions in favor of sustaining the Union, putting down the rebellion, raising an army of 2,000,000 men, and the calling of a Convention of the people to decide upon the best plan of ending the war.

The Convention business did not meet with much favor, and the resolutions were, amid much confusion, laid upon the table, whereupon the meeting adjourned, with a cordial indorsement of the necessity of prompt and efficient reinforcement of the regiments of the Union now in the field.

THE COMMITTEE.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed as the Committee called for in the above resolutions: Thirteenth Ward, George Ricard; Fourteenth Ward, James Murphy; Fifteenth Ward, Daniel Mauger; Sixteenth Ward, John Raber; Seventeenth Ward, William M. Meserole; Eighteenth Ward, James Hall; Nineteenth Ward, W. H. Jenkins.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Progress of Enlistments—Increase of Confidence and Enthusiasm.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The officers detailed for recruiting at the United States Mustering Office, in White-street, are having a busy time of it. Yesterday, squads of volunteers were rushed upon them with a rapidity that put their powers of inspection and enrollment to a pretty severe test. From all the places around town, where enterprising Captains and Lieutenants hang out their banners to attract the attention of those disposed to volunteer, a steady stream of men came in from early in the morning until quite late in the afternoon. There has not been anything like so much activity and enthusiasm displayed, nor so much determination to at once supply the President's requisition, for which New-York is responsible, since the commencement of this second uprising of the North.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

If Gen. **Arthur** had not on hand an unusual supply of the clothing and equipments which he is expected to provide, he would find it difficult to keep pace with the accumulating demands constantly made upon him. New volunteers are coming in so fast, and such a large number of recuperated invalids, who want entire outfits, report for duty, that it is as much as he and his aids can do to keep pace with the incessant calls upon them. For eight hours of each day, they scarcely know what it is to have a moment's leisure, and, though the business of the office is admirably systematized, they cannot without difficulty sustain the constantly increasing tax upon their energies. The public have, however, the consolation of knowing that the more Gen. **Arthur** and his aids have to do, the more actively New-York is engaged in reinforcing the armies of the Union.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Under the able superintendence of Col. **Bliss**, the State bounty is being rapidly disbursed to all whose claims are properly forwarded. Recruiting officers have learnt how to comply with the rules necessary for obtaining it, and matters now work quite smoothly. Col. **Bliss** has already paid out over $20,000 on his new bounty account, and will average, for some time to come, from $5,000 to $10,000 a day. Of the checks issued up to last evening, nearly one-third have been in favor of recruits for regiments in the field. The payment of the United States bounty will most probably begin to-day. Maj. **Sprague** has returned from Washington with a heavy account of Government funds in trust for Uncle Sam's soldiers, and he is not the man to lose time in arranging red-tape bound details when he knows he has an emergency to deal with. As soon as he gets fairly started, he and the State officials together will pay to every volunteer for a new regiment a total of fifty-two dollars, and *to every volunteer for a regiment in the field,* **Seventy-nine Dollars**!

RECRUITING FOR REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

There seems to be a wide-spread and growing resolve in the public mind, to fill up the battle-thinned ranks of regiments in the field, before going to work to raise new regiments. Some of the Senatorial District Committees are postponing the special duty to which the Governor appointed them, for the more urgent necessity explained to them by **McClellan**, **Pope** and other Generals. The United States Government gives recruits for the old regiments extra earnest money; the State doubles the amount of their advance bounty. Private citizens recognize the wisdom of this course, and public men speak and work in furtherance of it. The Union Defence Committee has just declared in favor of it, and have made a liberal appropriation to carry it into effect. The Committee has appointed a Select Committee to take the business in charge, of which Messrs. W. B. **Astor**, **Simeon Draper** and **Samuel Sloan** are members, and they solicit private subscription to a fund from which still greater inducements than those now offered shall be offered to volunteers who, discriminating between the old and new regiments, join the former. Among other public bodies which have determined to exert themselves on behalf of the old regiments is the Seventh Senatorial District Committee, the members of which have pledged their endeavors and influence in favor of **Duryee's** Zouaves, **Sickles'** Brigade, the Scott Life Guard, Col. **Cochrane's** Chasseurs and **Bendix's** (the Tenth) Zouaves.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The officers detailed to recruit for the Irish Brigade are Maj. **Warrington**, Lieut. **Egan** and Lieut. **Patrick O'Connor**, of the Eighty-eighth, and Capt. **Leddy**, Capt. **Shanly**, Capt. **White**, and Lieut. **Burns**, of the Sixty-ninth. Several of these gallant officers are temporarily disabled from wounds received in battle. The brigade gathered in a goodly crowd of our Irish fellow-citizens yesterday, and will most likely fill up sooner than almost any other organization.

REPORTING FOR DUTY.

A number of officers and soldiers are daily reporting for duty. Sick and wounded are fast getting well and fit for active service, and most of them are enthusiastic in their desire to rejoin their regiments, and once more meet the foe.

GOV. MORGAN AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

His Excellency E. D. **Morgan**, Governor of the State, arrived in the City yesterday by the early train, and was closeted for a long time with the Mayor, on matters connected with the enlistments going on in the City. The meeting and its special purposes were not made public; but they must have been important, and tending to important results, to bring the Governor away from the onerous responsibilities which devolve upon him as Commander-in-Chief.

RETURN OF COL. BLISS.

Col. **Bliss**, the Paymaster-General, who has been at Albany for the past ten days on business connected with his department, returned yesterday with the Governor, and visited the Park Barracks on official business.

METROPOLITAN REGIMENT—VISIT OF THE FAMILIES AND FRIENDS TO THE SOLDIERS ON RIKER'S ISLAND.

Through the kindness of the Police Commissioners, who have taken this regiment in special charge, a steamer was provided yesterday, to convey the families and friends of the troops now encamped on Riker's Island, to visit the men and receive from them such share of the liberal bounty awarded to volunteers as they chose to bestow. The occasion was one of peculiar interest, and all the arrangements for the assurance of comfort and preservation of order were perfect. It is impossible to ascertain how much was donated by the men to their respective families, but many a heart was made glad, and many a heart cheered, by the noble manner with which the men dispensed their bounty-money. This regiment is rapidly filling up, and under the command of Col. **Turnbull**, an old Captain of the National Guard, it will be a matter of great surprise if it does not prove worthy of New-York.

THE "STANTON LEGION."

The recruiting offices of this regiment will be closed to-day, (Thursday,) as the regiment will be formally inspected by Gens. **Van Vechten** and **Anthon**, of the State Staff. The inspection will take place at New-Dorp, Staten Island, at which place the regiment is encamped.

THE PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S OWN.

This regiment, commanded by Col. **James C. Burke**, and attached to **Spinola's** Empire Brigade, has now completed its regimental organization. The officers of this corps have with few exceptions seen service in the field, and all have been selected with the greatest care for their several positions. It is exclusively an Irish regiment from the Colonel to the drummer-boy, and all those who wish to fight under the Green Flag will find this one of the best of the regiments now forming under the President's last call. The headquarters are at No. 534 Broadway, where brave and gallant Irishmen can have their names enrolled; the watchword chosen is "Corcoran," which will be emblazoned on the banner of the regiment.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. **George Bishop**, of the Seventy-eighth Regiment N. Y. V., now attached to **Banks'** Division, is in town recruiting. Col. **Daniel Ullman** is in command, and, by his many soldierly qualities, has endeared himself to the whole command; the Lieutenant-Colonel, **Jonathan Austin**, is also an able and efficient soldier. When **Jackson** made the advance on Gen. **Banks**, the Seventy-eighth was stationed at Harper's Ferry, but joined in the pursuit of **Jackson** when he retreated. The recruiting office of Lieut. **Bishop** is at No. 167 Washington-street.

THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

This cavalry regiment, which has been favorably mentioned twice in one week by Gen. **Pope**, is now recruiting in this City, in order to raise the regiment to its maximum standard. Men of good character, and able-bodied, who are anxious to fight for the Stars and Stripes in a cavalry regiment, can do so by applying at the recruiting office, No. 600 Broadway, or at the tent in the City Hall Park. At the latter place a large secession flag is displayed, which was taken from the rebels by the Harris Light Cavalry at Fredericksburgh.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE REGIMENT—OVER $8,000 SUBSCRIBED ALREADY.

Although the meeting for the raising of a regiment by the members of the Produce Exchange was held only two days ago, up to noon yesterday *eight thousand dollars* were subscribed for that purpose. This speaks well for the patriotism of the merchants of the Produce Exchange. Of all others do as well, which they are sure of doing, New-York may indeed claim the proud title of the Empire City, and will soon have her quota and more than her quota of troops in the field.

THE GRINNELL GUARD.

Capt. A. P. **Zimandy** has been authorized by the Governor to raise a company, which, when completed, will be attached to some crack regiment. Recruiting offices are at No. 99 Mott and No. 193 Fulton streets.

HEAVY ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Company G, Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Heavy Artillery, is in want of a few more recruits to fill it up to the full standard. At present the regiment is doing duty at Fort Corcoran, Va. Capt. **Edward F. Young** is the recruiting officer, and may be seen at the Company Headquarters, No. 171 Canal-street.

VISIT OF GEN. SICKLES TO THE WINTER GARDEN.

This evening Gen. **Sickles** and Staff will visit the Winter Garden. "Richelieu," with Mr. **Fleming** in the principal part, and a new extravaganza called "The Colleen Bawn Settled at Last," will be produced.

RECRUITING REGULARS.

In consequence of the paralyzed condition of recruiting for the regular army, Capt. **Dallas**, of the Twelfth Infantry yesterday received orders to break up his office and repair to Fort Hamilton. Two offices of the Eighth Infantry have been also closed. Annexed is a list of the recruiting officers for the regular army in this City at present:

Head office, Chatham-street, Lieut. **Sprole**; one in Cedar-street, Lieut. **McGowan**; one in Greenwich-street, Lieut. **Webb**; one in the same street for Fifth Artillery, Lieut. **Buchan**; one in Mott-street, (Fourteenth Infantry,) Capt. **McCauley**; one for the Seventeenth, (**Heintzelman's** Regiment,) of Infantry. As before stated, there are hardly sufficient men enlisted for the regular army to keep the current wants of times of peace supplied. A proportionate falling off is noticeable elsewhere.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The National Defence Committee did not meet yesterday, there being no business requiring their attention. Alderman **Farley**, the Chairman, exhibited to those present a lot of Confederate notes, varying from $5 to five cents, and ranging in responsibility from the "Confederate States" to the amount of $5, to a barber in Richmond, who issues his "promise to pay" for five cents. They are all in the shape of bank bills, lithographed or printed, and all artistically done. The Alderman procured them from prisoners at Washington, paying the full (nominal) value for cash, expecting to be reimbursed for his outlay at the end of the war, with the exception of the five cent promise of the barber, which he admits is rather "dubersome."

MILITARY MATTERS ON LONG ISLAND.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

In Brooklyn, for the last three days, a larger number of recruits have been received at the different recruiting stations than during the previous two weeks, and the Commanding General is quite confident that the quota of the Empire Brigade for this city will be raised within two weeks, and that the whole brigade will be in the field before the 1st of September.

It is remarked by all familiar with military matters that the men now coming forward are a better class, in the average, than those who have heretofore enlisted.

QUEENS COUNTY AROUSED.

At Hempstead, in Queens County, a few days since, the Supervisors of the county and citizens jointly held a public meeting, with a view to hastening forward the quota of recruits from that county. Hon. **John A. King** was called to the Chair, the Supervisors were appointed Vice-Presidents, **Pierrepont Potter** and **Benjamin W. Downing** were appointed Secretaries. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. P. D. **Oakley**, after which addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by **William J. Coggswell**, **Wm. Norton**, **Richard Busteed**, **Frederick Potts**, **George C. Baker**, **John J. Armstrong**, **Elias J. Beach**, **Morris Fosdick** and others. The speeches were all brief, patriotic and to the purpose. On motion of Dr. **John D. Shelton**, of Jamaica, a Committee, consisting of the Supervisors and two persons from each town, was appointed to draft resolutions. The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The President of the United States has called upon the people for three hundred thousand additional men to finally suppress and crush out this most wicked of rebellions, which threatens destruction and ruin to our beloved country; and

Whereas, In this crisis of the rebellion a response should be given to that call worthy of a great nation, holding in trust the heritage of freedom, bequeathed by our immortal **Washington** and his compeers; therefore

Resolved, That this Convention of the people of Queens County recommend and earnestly request the Supervisors to raise, upon the credit of the taxable property of this county, such sum or sums, as in their discretion may be necessary and most effectual in promoting enlistments in the volunteer army of the United States.

Resolved, That the said Board of Supervisors be requested to offer a bounty of not less than $25, to each soldier who shall enlist in the military service of the Government from this County, until the proper quota of Queens County toward filling up the requisition of the President for three hundred thousand soldiers, and that they encourage as far as in their power lies, enlistments in the regiments now in the field.

Resolved, That the people of Queens County know of no standard capable of measuring the value of our glorious Union; and that, in common with all loyal men of the County, they are prepared to hold and defend every foot of Freedom's soil, in spite of black-hearted treason at home, and the craven assaults of the Powers of Monarchy from abroad.

Resolved, That the broken ranks of the decimated regiments of our brethren in the field should be at once filled up with fresh men, carrying to those who have "borne the burden and heat of the day," the plaudits of a grateful people—"Well done, good and faithful," defenders of the right.

Resolved, That a Committee of two, in conjunction with the Supervisors from each town, be appointed to facilitate the enlisting of men in answer to such call, so that Old Queens County shall not be found laggard in her response.

Resolved, That in this hour of our country's trial, every true heart should beat in response to the appeal of the President and the Governor of the State for men and money to recruit and refit our brave and diminished armies in the field; and, laying aside all other matters, that we should with one voice and purpose devote our energies to meet the present crisis in the military affairs of the nation; that our cause is just, our means unimpaired, and the courage of our people equal to any emergency; that the call for volunteers is an appeal to our patriotism and love of country, when that country is beset and menaced by rebels and traitors in arms; that our duty, our safety and ultimate success demand, and depend upon, the cordial support and liberal contributions of every man, according to his ability, and that the time has come when there can be but one party, and that party, our Country—and he that is not for it, in word and deed, is against it.

The following resolutions were presented by **Richard Busteed**, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in this crisis of our country's fate, it becomes us to forego all mere party considerations, and forgetting that we were ever partisans, become patriots in the best sense of the word.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the Government, by every means known to warfare, to subjugate all rebeldom to the authority of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we will hereafter know no political distinctions among men, except that of "loyalist and traitor," and that treason shall include, not alone the overt act, but the cowardly wish and the disloyal sentiment.

Resolved, That until the war be ended in the utter extermination of treason and traitors, the people of Queens County accept as their motto, Whosoever is not for us now is against us; and that a half-hearted support of the Government is but a shallow pretext of hypocrisy, and will receive, as it deserves, our scorn and contempt.

Resolved, That the voice of the first City in our country finds a responsive echo in its adjacent rural neighborhoods, and, with New-York, we declare it to be our deliberate and solemn conviction that "it is far better that every rebel should perish, than that one more loyal soldier should die."

The following committees were appointed to promote enlisments:

Newtown—Charles G. Covett, Supervisor; John T. Townsend and James A. Johnson.

North Hempstead—John M. Clark, Supervisor; William A. Mitchell, Henry W. Eastman.

Flushing—Charles A. Roe, Supervisor; B. W. Downing, Frederick A. Potts.

Jamaica—Martin I. Duryea, Supervisor; Morris Fosdick, John A. King.

Oyster Bay—George S. Downing, Supervisor; Daniel H. Youngs, Charles T. Duryea.

Hempstead—Robert Cornwell, Supervisor; John W. Demott, James M. Seaman.

A STAND OF COLORS FOR THE FORTY-SEVENTH.

Money is being raised in Brooklyn with which to purchase a stand of colors for the Forty-seventh Regiment—the Common Council having no authority to make an appropriation for such a purpose. Persons desirous of subscribing to this object can be accommodated by applying to Alderman **Strong**—although we have no authority for giving notice to that effect.

RECRUITING IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

The western portion of the State gives glowing and encouraging accounts of the spirit and enthusiasm manifested there for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the necessity of sending on reinforcements at once. At Buffalo the whole of Friday was devoted to a "war festival," got up by the most prominent ladies of the city. Stores were generally closed, newspapers did not come out on Saturday, and the whole city took part in the *fête*. During the day a beautiful grove, about three miles from the city, was opened to visitors, where, in addition to dancing and refreshments, they were treated to addresses from leading orators. In the evening a concert was given, which drew many more hundreds than could find admission, the day's work realizing a very handsome addition to the bounty fund.

At Syracuse a meeting was held to raise a bounty fund and encourage enlistments, when the Onondaga Salt Company subscribed $10,000 for that purpose, the subscriptions for the evening reaching $16,000. In other towns the same spirit is manifested, each one vieing with the other as to which can do the most to aid the righteous cause of putting down this unholy rebellion.

WAR MEETING AT BATH, N. Y.

BATH, N. Y., Wednesday, July 30.

An enthusiastic war meeting was held here last night. Three thousand persons were present. Addresses were delivered by Hon. A. S. **Diven**, T. K. **Beecher**, Capt. E. F. **Crane**, T. **Beadle**, and Col. R. B. **Van Valkenburgh**. Two thousand dollars were raised, the ladies subscribing liberally. Old Steuben is again aroused and will soon have her quota in the field. Great enthusiasm pervades all classes.

WAR MEETING AT RUTLAND.

RUTLAND, Vt., Tuesday, July 29.

An immense mass meeting was held in Rutland this afternoon. Ten thousand people were present from all parts of the County of Rutland. Speeches were made by Hon. **Solomon Foot**, C. C. **Dewey**, **Wm. S. Nichols**, **Henry Clark**, **John Cain**, and others. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the war spirit was elevated to the very highest pitch. The quota from Rutland County will be speedily filled.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOUNTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 30.

The total subscription to the bounty fund for volunteers up to noon to-day, exclusive of the railroads, amounted to $243,000.

THE QUOTA OF MAINE.

BANGOR, Me, Wednesday, July 30.

Volunteers have been pouring in for the last two days at an unprecedented rate. The Eighteenth Regiment, located here, will be full this week, probably, the companies from Penobscot County being full to overflowing, and several extra companies offering. The State has raised its full quota, and many counties have furnished a surplus.

GOV. ANDREW ON IRISH ENLISTMENTS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, July 23, 1862.

To A. K. P. Welch, Esq., Cambridge, Mass.:

MY DEAR SIR: In the note of this day's date, which I have the pleasure to acknowledge, you remark that "it is generally understood among our Irish citizens that you have refused to commission any more Irish field-officers, and that they, therefore, are disinclined to enlist, feeling quite naturally that their services are not fully appreciated and acknowledged as adopted citizens." And you indicate a desire to meet the allegation authoritatively, as having an injurious tendency. And you are right in that wish.

This "understanding" is, doubtless, the twin of a similar "understanding" which appeared, with appropriate comments, several weeks ago, in a Maryland newspaper. But I cannot imagine the origin of such perverse untruth. If any man can be found who pretends to have any proofs on which to base the assertion, I pray you to bring him face to face with me instantly. [illegible]

The fact is that we have raised two Irish regiments—the Ninth and the Twenty-eighth—now in the field; that for commissions in those regiments the utmost pains were taken to secure gentlemen of Irish origin, both in field and line. I wish to add, however, that the only reason which has operated on my own mind as valid for attempting to raise regiments having such distinctive character was this: The large majority of our Irish-born citizens are members of the Roman Catholic communion; and they naturally prefer to enlist where they can be sure of receiving, in sickness and in danger, the consolations of their own Church. The chaplains of those two regiments are therefore always gentlemen approved by Rt. Rev. Bishop **Fitzpatrick** or his Vicar-General.

Conscience involves no question of nationality; and while respecting the religious conscience of all persons, I confess that I have no sympathy with the spirit which would make or keep up artificial distinctions between our citizens. I desire utterly to ignore them all, especially the distinctions of birth. Whether born on this spot or that one, and whether the inheritance be of poverty or wealth, the man who is most likely to protect the comfort, safety and honor of our troops, and to win victory, is the jewel for which I seek. And this is the desire of all our intelligent citizens, whether native or foreign born.

But the story to which you allude is not the only falsehood intended to discourage recruitment of which I have had recent report. I have heard of other base charges affecting the proposed distribution of military commissions at the State House, which, like this one, can have sprung only from the malicious intent to dampen the patriotic ardor of the people. There are, unhappily, an exceptional few, even in Massachusetts, hypocrites and traitors at heart, who, making loud pretences of devotion to the Union—hoping, among other things, to defeat the present enlistment—resort to every measure their treachery can devise to break down the cause, the Government and the people. Let every patriotic citizen beware. Few men really know how *literally* true it is that we are fighting to-day the battle of Republican Government, and Popular, Constitutional Liberty. But, trusting in the God of our fathers and in the intelligent virtue of our people, whom I believe it is impossible to pervert or mislead, so clear are their interests and their present duties to themselves and their children, I mean, as a citizen and a magistrate, to stand in my lot, nor "bate one jot of heart or hope," until this

" ——troubled night is o'er,
And the star of Peace returns."

And yet I know that there is no machination of enemies, no weakness of cowards, no treachery of false friends, no vacillation or folly of well-intentioned but foolish men, which will not be invoked, no weapon or poison in the armory or the laboratory of the assassins of Liberty and Democratic Government, not sharpening or preparing for the ruin of our National cause. I presume that it is scarcely necessary for me to add that no statements, such as those you have alluded to, will in any manner affect my own conduct. I hope to have firmness enough not to do wrong even to prevent misconstruction. The patriotic men of to-day are doing a great work—a work for all time to come. It is of little consequence what may be thought or said of them. But the work of saving this Government, this People, Democracy, Liberty, and all their blessings, must and shall be done.

I am your obedient servant and fellow citizen,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

Navy News.

The steam gunboat *Penguin*, whose departure from this port we announced on Tuesday, returned disabled yesterday to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Her valves are out of order, and will need considerable overhauling. The purchased steamers are, as usual, healing down. The *Penguin* cost $75,000 about a year ago.

The Court-Martial which convened at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, for the trial of Commander **Lockwood**, of the U. S. Navy, and the Court of Inquiry, summoned at the Lyceum, for the purpose of investigating some charges preferred against other officers, will have laid their decisions before the Secretary of the Navy the last of this week.

The Case of Lieutenant Johnson.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 30.

The case of **John Johnson**, First Lieutenant of a secession company raised in New-Orleans, which was brought before United States Commissioner **Hallett**, yesterday, was not concluded, but continued to Saturday. The prisoner is committed without bail.

Gale on Lake Ontario.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Wednesday, July 30.

During the gale last night, the schooners *Lucy Orchard* and *Star* were disabled below here. The *Lucy Orchard* was taken in tow by the propeller *Ontario*, for Oswego, and the *Star* towed back into port.

An Offer from Fernando Wood.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saturday, July 26, 1862.

Editors Albany Evening Journal:

It is not true, as stated in your paper of this day, that I "had lately made a speech in New-York in which I proposed to get up a counter revolution at the North by heading a mob, and leading it to Washington to turn Congress out of doors by force." I have made no such speech, nor uttered any such sentiments, much less made such a proposition. The statement, therefore, is as untrue as it is absurd. The same paragraph further charges me with "treasonable proclivities." If this be so, it is unfortunate that others, whose patriotism is just now much vaunted, are not alike guilty with myself.

At my instance, and upon my written recommendation, the first dollar of public money appropriated in aid of the Government was made in the Common Council of New-York, which voted one million dollars. As Mayor of that City, I pledged the faith of the Corporation for the outfits of the regiments proposed at the celebrated Union Park meeting in the Spring of last year. One of the very first regiments sent from New-York was the Mozart, which was fitted out and formed by myself, and the expense advanced from my private purse. This was followed by the Chasseurs, commanded by Colonel, now Brig.-Gen. **John Cochrane**, the then Chairman of the Mozart General Committee, which body of men was also recruited from among the ranks of my immediate political friends. Both of these regiments have participated in the battles before Richmond, and have nobly sustained the good name and the patriotism of those who sent them. Since the breaking out of this dreadful civil war, I have held but one position, and that is of warm support to the Government—and at no time, either by word or act, have I aided or abetted those in hostility to it.

As an earnest of the truth of what I say on this point, I now offer for the cause of volunteering in this State, the sum of $5,000 if the contrary to this averment can be shown. Very respectfully yours,

FERNANDO WOOD.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Haile, of New-Hampshire, and Hon. John Magee, of Bath, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. F. Low, of California; Col. McReynolds, of the New-York Cavalry; L. P. Sanger, of Illinois, and Dr. Chas. C. Keene, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mrs. Gen. French, Capt. Caulkins, of the *Compromise*, and F. Higginson, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Capt. Cook, of the R. M. S. *Australasian*; Col. Danbury, of the British Army; E. F. Sanderson, of England, and Dr. H. E. Mills, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Major T. McMahon, of the U. S. Army, and H. Ames, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Ward McAllister, of Newport, and Mrs. Judge McAllister, of Newport, and J. C. Rowell, of Aberdeen, Scotland, are at the New-York Hotel.

G. H. Griffin, Adjutant Fifth New-York Cavalry; R. Anderson, of Liverpool, and B. C. Chetwood, of the U. S. Army, are at the Everett House.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and **Herring's** new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with **Herring & Floyd's** Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 30—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Miss Cheever, Washington; Miss F. C. Hazeltine, New-York; B. H. Cheever and servant, Washington; M. W. Hazeltine, Boston; A. S. Falardeau, Florence; Capt. T. W. Dearborn, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Growski, 3 daughters, 3 sons and servant, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. E. Rahm, Pittsburgh, Penn.; C. Cararac and son, New-Orleans; H. Blythe, Nevada; M. Errazurez, Chili; Miss Salvador, France; F. S. Salvador, France; C. Pegueno and family, Havana; R. Marsh and servant, Rahway, N. J.; C. H. Simmonds, Santa Martha; R. A. Joy, Baranquilla; Mrs. H. G. Norton, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. G. Nathan, 2 children and 2 nurses, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Nathan, do.; Master B. Jonas, do.; B. F. Goodman, do.; L. Sharp, San Francisco; E. N. Thomson and infant, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lyman, Miss Lyman, Waterbury; John Smith, New-York; S. B. Guion, Liverpool; Miss Sarah Guion, do.; Miss Maria Guion, do.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rahe, Havana; N. Lonbat and family, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. James P. Masson, Morristown, N. J.; I. D. F. Costa, Portugal; A. R. Paz, do.; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Carvalho, do.; M. L. Brandello, Messina; Ed. L. Alma, Niagara, C. W.; Edward Harvey, Brooklyn; J. F. Dimon, Stephen C. Dimon, New-York; C. Alexander, New-York; James E. Warring, Amsterdam, N. Y.; A. Frabcka, Havana; George Brown, Edward Soale, New-York; Wm. Morland, Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Ferrera, Portugal; Joseph Rosengold, New-York; Samuel Lehmen, Springfield, Mass.; E. M. Chambers, New-York; Count of Campo Alegre, Madrid; W. Kayll, Cuba; F. Francis Philips, New-York; Alexander Campbell, Scotland; J. B. Hodgskins, New-York; Wm. Stone, London; John A. Dunlop, Louisville, Ky.; J. Race, New-York; Thomas L. Luders, Stephen Morris, Philadelphia; Domingo Garcia y Carteza, Cuba; Jose Munez, do.; J. Crawford, James Clark, Kentucky; Hon. H. S. Sanford and servant, United States Minister to Belgium; J. A. Holmes, Boston; C. S. Stonow, Boston; Mr. Vanderlip and friend, Boston; P. S. Byrne, Dublin; Mrs. A. C. Byrne, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hastings, child and two infants, England; B. J. Simmonds, New-York; Thos. J. Smith, New-Brunswick; Mrs. Sarah Tuttle and son, New-Brunswick; Mr. and Mrs. M. Samuel and three children, Toronto, C. W.; F. Heckle, Memphis, Tenn.; Chas. Heckle, Memphis, Tenn.; Benedict H. Maybacker, Albany; J. Sammond, New-York; J. Kenne, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Draper, England; Mrs. Rahe's maid, Mr. Barnard. Specie, $372,700.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 30—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mr. Williams and lady, Mrs. Peacock, the Countess of Heinrueth, Miss Deane, Messrs. Nesbitt, Wallace, Carpenter, Cornwall, Waters, Eddison, Miller, De Pester, Schnabel, Born, Thompson, Partridge, Martin, Butler, Capt. Stevens, Mrs. Turnbull, daughter and servant, Messrs. Coats, Sanderson, Arahamez, Miss Sanderson, Messrs. Westerbelt, Freeman, Glenn, Bailey, Solelid and friend, Weisse, Littlewood, Rev. Mr. Hart, Messrs. Houseman, Cartledge, Miss Wood, Miss Twining, Miss Peters, Mr. Howall, Mr. Mills, Mr. Scott, Mr. Sloane, Mr. Moore and lady, Messrs. Seelye, Alden, Corden, Wray, Helzappel, Fisher, Wald, Douglass, Cowdin, Case, Leeard, H. Brown, C. Krane, J. Brown, Hixon, Renter, Cockburne, Taylor, Pratt, Binse, B. Fish, J. Fish, Wilson, Mrs. Tidemarsh and three children, Messrs. Meiss, Kahn, Meintall, Gale, Miss Banman, Messrs. Buggenhazen, Cubbage, Jones, Fink, Lewis, Miss Lewis, Mr. Nicholson, lady, three children and servant, Mr. Luber, Miss King, Messrs. Rogers, Hamilton, Woodside, Beare, Holgate, Mr. Twining and lady.—Total 100.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 55 | Sun sets.... 7 17 | Moon sets.... 9 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 49 | Gov. Island. 11 38 | Hell Gate.... 1 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 30.

Cleared.

Ships Addison, Gilpatrick, London, Wm. H. Riversmith; Columbia, Bryant, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks John Wesley, Patten, Liverpool, R. P. Buck & Co.; N. H. Gaston, King, Barbadoes, Bishop & Brother; Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Ben Dorrance, Bartlett, Cork, P. Harmony's Nephew & Co.; W. H. Wall, Castner, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Twilight, (Br.,) Fritz, Gloucester, Eng., C. C. Duncan & Co.; Mendi, Auld, New-Orleans, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; Bradford, Cables, Galway, Metcalf & Duncan.

Brigs Ocean, (Br.,) Strachan, Queenstown, Fachin & Co.; Bion Bradbury, (Br.,) Brown, Montego Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Isabella, Hanfield, Maranham, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.; W. L. Cogswell, Goodwin, Lisbon, A. R. Paez; Baltic, Maddox, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Schooners Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; H. W. Benedict, Ellis, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Washington, Merrill, Baltimore, James W. McKee; Petrel, Howard, Rio Grande del Sud, J. Bento; J. L. Gerity, Miller, Havana, John R. Dacon; Robert Boyd, (Br.,) Kirwan, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; P. Blake, Crane, Ragged Island, N. S., H. J. S C. A. De Wolf.

Arrived.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool July 19, via Queenstown the 20th, at 4:10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. July 28, met steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Edinburgh, McGuigan, Liverpool July 17, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 18, 20 miles E. of Tuska, saw steamship Glasgow, bound E.; same day, steamship Arabia, bound E. July 25, lat. 48 37, lon. 47 48, saw a large iceberg; 29th, lat. 40 40, lon. 66, saw ship [illegible], from London for New-York.

Steamer C. S. [illegible], [illegible], Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Black Diamond, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. schr. Gerthe, Sprague, from a cruise in Long Island Sound.

Ship Robert L. Lane, Bryer, Liverpool June 26, with mdse. and 254 passengers to Thos. Richardson. July 24, on the Grand Bank, spoke fishing schrs. B. F. Sparks, of Provincetown, with 37,000 fish; Leitham Breese, of do., 27,000 fish; Olive Clark, of do., 20,000 fish; saw a large number of other schrs. fishing, at the same time.

Ship Villafranca, Anderson, London June 19, Isle of Wight 22d, with mdse. and 145 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Ship Sowamset, Johnson, Cagliari, via Long Island, with mdse. to master. Is at anchor at Riker's Island for orders.

Ship Julian, Manchester, New-Bedford 50 hours, in ballast to Ruger Bros.

Ship Dreadnought, Samuels, Liverpool June 30, with mdse. and 400 passengers to David Ogden.

Bark Grefswald, (Pruss.,) Kreugohner, Singapore and Penang March 5, passed Cape of Good Hope May 12, St. Helena June 1, with mdse. to order.

Bark David Lapsley, Beadling, Havana 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Western & Gray. Is at the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Clifton, (of Baltimore,) Lennan, Santos June 11, with coffee to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Rosa Bottcher, (Pruss.,) Schultz, Cardiff 39 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Salacia, Larkin, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Brig Alpha, (Br., of Windsor,) Burton, Guayanica, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolfe. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Libra, (Dutch,) Dirksen, Rotterdam 46 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Salem. Had strong W. winds most of the passage.

Brig Sybil, (Br., of Turks Island,) Mulligan, Port-au-Prince 18 ds., with logwood and coffee to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Brig Louis & Mariana, (Br.,) Atkins, Ponce, P. R., July 12, with sugar to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Abeline, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Nelson, Salt Cay 14 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co.

Brig Belle, Alexander, Sierra Leone June 30, with palm oil to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Georgiana, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Branscomb, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to order.

Schr. Anne Mussenden, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Mussenden, St. Eustatia 13 ds., with sugar, cotton, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Truro, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Cotton, Salt Cay, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to J. F. Whitney & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. schr. Minerva, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Little David, Foster, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Mail, Brymer, Chincoteague 2 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Lynch, Chincoteague 2 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Hattie Low, Mumford, Chincoteague 2 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Tenger, Harrison's Landing 4 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Schr. B. H. Hawkins, Wyatt, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Schr. Calista, (of Camden,) Payson, Frontera, Mexico, 26 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Riera & Thebaud.

Schr. Vernon, (Br.,) Ayres, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Bucentaurne, Delano, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Brig Eliza Dudley, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. H. T. Wood, Potter, Hatteras Inlet 5 ds., with lumber to Bayles, Hamilton & Co.

Schr. S. K. Hart, Kent, Bangor, Me., 7 ds., lumber.

Schr. Willow Harp, Hultse, Port Jefferson, in ballast.

Schr. Pallas, Pendelton, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Pearl, Lank, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. Belle Green, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Arabine, Sturges, Rondout, for Boston.

BELOW—Ship F. B. Cutting, Maloney, Liverpool June 23. Also, 1 ship and 3 brigs unknown.

SAILED—U. S. steamer Patapsco, for Harrison's Landing. Br. steamship Persia, for Liverpool.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E., very light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 30—Arr. ships Compeer, Calcutta; Eastern Star, Liverpool; bark Raleigh, Gottenburg; schr. Triumph, Gonaives.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—The U. S. gunboat Penguin, J. C. Wallace, commander, hence the 28th for Key West, Sandy Hook bearing N. N. E. 150 miles, carried away her connection rods, and returned this afternoon to this port for repairs.

The steamer Virginia, at Pier No. 9, North River, is loading subsistence stores for Washington, D. C., and Fortress Monroe. The schr. Florence Rogers is also loading stores for Harrison's Landing. The steamer Haze will load fodder for Newbern, N. C.

Notice to Mariners.

TEMPORARY LIGHT ON CAPE HATTERAS, ON THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A temporary light will be exhibited from the old tower at Cape Hatteras on the night of the 15th inst., and on every night thereafter until an apparatus of the first order is available for that light-station, of which due notice will be given. The illuminating apparatus is a second order Fresnel lens, showing a fixed light varied by flashes. A bright flash of one minute duration will be seen once every three minutes, followed and preceded by a bright fixed light of two minutes' duration. The tower is 140 feet high, painted white from the base to the height of 70 feet, and the remainder painted red. This light should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above water, 20 nautical miles.

CAPE HATTERAS BEACON LIGHT.

At the same time the Cape Hatteras Beacon Light will be exhibited from the open frame-work structure, painted red, erected about one-fourth of a mile from the southern extremity of Cape Hatteras Points, and 2¼ miles from the light-house. The apparatus is a sixth order Fresnel lens, showing a fixed light of the natural color. By order.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Light-house Board, June 5, 1862.

Spoken, &c.

Artisan—Brem. ship, hence for London, was seen, July 11, lat. 45 57, lon. 37 37.

Georg Link—Danzic ship, was seen, July 1, lat. 47 22, lon. 36.

Heros—bark, from Santos for Falmouth, Eng., June 22, lat. 25 30, lon. 43 40.

Isaac Webb—ship, hence for Liverpool, July 25, lat. 40 40, lon. 65 56.

Lucy Darling—Br. brig, hence for Nassau, N. P., July 29, 150 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook.

Isabella—brig, of Cardiff, Howell, from Havana for Cronstadt, 14 ds. out, all well. July 24, lat. 40 23, lon. 68 34.

Foreign Ports.

At Sierra Leone, June 30, bark Tremont, Wells, for Boston in 30 ds.; brigs Ann Elizabeth, Powers, for do. do.; Samuel Churchman, Gower, for New-York in 3 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., July 12, brig Resolute, for Guyanilla, to load for New-York; schr. West Wind, for Philadelphia, dischg.

[PER AUSTRALASIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Bloomer, at Flushing; Wilhelmina and Victory, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Maggie Hogg, at Belfast; Ferdinand, at Deal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA,

PALE,

BURTON

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th [illegible]

NEW-YORK.

SEGUINE WILL CA[illegible]

The above important case, which has [illegible] 2½ years before the Surrogate of Rich[illegible] set down for final argument on MOND[illegible] o'clock A. M., at Richmond.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN [illegible] man wishes a situation as infant's [illegible] tent of bringing up a child by hand; [illegible] of two grown children; is a good [illegible] jection to go a short distance in the [illegible]